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Humidity 81.

September 6, 1918, Temperature 77.

No. 17,561.

六拜禮 號六月九年九十壹百九千壹

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1918.

日三十月七年未己亥歲年八國民華中

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MRS. VILMA ISAACS.

CHARGE WITHDRAWN.

The further hearing against Mrs. Vilma Isaacs of a charge of incurring a debt of £334 17s by fraud with Debenham's Limited and also with obtaining several articles from the same firm with intent to defraud, was continued at the London Sessions.

Sir Archibald Bodkin, prosecutor, and Mrs. Isaacs was defended by Mr. Percival Clarke.

Sydney George Briggs, credit manager to Debenham's Ltd., said he went to Marconi House to see Mr. Godfrey Isaacs. "I asked him," he said, "if Mrs. Vilma Isaacs had been divorced from his son, and he said, 'Yes.' Mr. Isaacs did not tell him anything of the conditions of the divorce proceedings, so that when he laid the information he believed that she had been divorced and was no longer the wife of Mr. Godfrey Isaacs's son in the sense that she could pledge his name.

In reply to Sir A. Bodkin, witness said he had no knowledge of any divorce proceedings at all at the time.

After legal argument, the charge of obtaining goods by false pretences was withdrawn.

DEFENDANT'S EVIDENCE.

Defendant then went into the witness-box. She said that after her marriage with Marcel Godfrey Isaacs she at first received no allowance, then she got £3 a week, and afterwards £5 a week. The allowance came from Mr. Godfrey Isaacs. Within a few months of the marriage her husband joined the Service. Her mother had dealt with Debenham for years. Witness said she had been on very bad terms with the Isaacs family, and she had a feeling of resentment towards her husband. "I had done everything for him," she said. "I had sold and pawned everything for him. I had no intention to defraud Debenham's. If my husband had not paid I was going to pay."

Mr. Clarke: Mr. Cox, who was co-respondent in the case, had he made any proposal to marry you? Yes, he will marry me as soon as I am free.

It is said you did not defend the divorce proceedings. What was the reason?—It was the only way. I thought it was the only way of getting rid of the Isaacs family.

There was no question of your applying for alimony?—My husband told me he was going to give me 30s a week, and I could not do very much on that.

Mrs. Isaacs said, following her arrest, she spent ten days in a cell at Holloway Jail before bail was allowed her. From first to last she had never had in her mind any intention to defraud or use false pretence.

Cross-examined by Sir Archibald Bodkin (who was assisted in the prosecution by Mr. J. D. Cassels), she admitted that she left her husband to pay out of spite. "I thought it was about time he did something for me," she added.

Sir Archibald: Of course you did! You were just off to America with Cox?—I had been going for months.

"A DECENT TROUSSEAU."

You wanted a decent trousseau for the marriage? This was a trousseau?—I suppose so.

You wanted your husband to pay for the trousseau for Mr. Cox—that your husband should be made to pay for the trousseau when you were married to Mr. Cox?—Yes, if you like to put it that way. I wanted my husband to pay. I did not mind what it was for.

Would you tell me where Messrs. Debenham's came in under that nice little scheme?—I have always dealt with them. I thought they would be paid, and if my husband did not pay I should have done so. I wanted to give my husband a chance to pay.

Mrs. Isaacs further said on the night before her arrest she arrived in London from Folkestone, and after booking a room at Charing-cross Hotel she and Cox, who accompanied her, stayed as the guests of her mother at Rodney Court. When taken into custody, she had a passport in her own name of Mrs. Isaacs, but there was another passport made out for "Mr. and Mrs. Cox," and there was some talk of her going to America on a troopship. She, however, did not definitely know how she was to travel. Some of the articles she obtained she gave as presents to her own mother and to her prospective mother-in-law.

Sir Archibald Bodkin, addressing the jury, commented on the suggestion that Cox stood by while Mrs. Isaacs ordered goods in her husband's name. Counsel urged that the defendant's story of matrimonial unhappiness was the only introduction to a woman's sympathy.

"THE LYNCHING OF PUBLIC OPINION."

Those of us who during the war grounded under the press censorship, may perhaps take heart of grace, when we compare our lot with that of the United States, as pictured by Mr. G. Rodwell Brown in an article in the June North American Review, which he plaintively entitled "The Lynching of Public Opinion." We in this country had our Press Bureau, which was often silly, often obstructive, often unimaginative, but the American system of official press agents seems to have been even sillier, more obstructive, more unimaginative, more damaging to the public mind. Public opinion was deliberately lynched, says Mr. Brown, by an omnipotent military and political censorship, designed not merely to prevent military information from reaching the enemy, but to prevent information of value to the American people from reaching the American public.

This censorship kept from the American people, at a critical time, the failures made by those same incompetent officials who enforced the censorship, which protected them. During the war period the public was treated as an infant. It was supposed, for example, after the armistice had been signed, and the war was over, that the American people could not stand the truth about our battle casualties, which were shockingly unimpressive; and so Washington gave out that the total losses would not exceed 100,000, at a time when it was well known that they would go above 250,000.

This is the system, of which the cornerstone is distorted news, which best professional newspapermen, men of a noble and highly responsible calling, to the will of incompetent or headstrong officials. It was this system which led people to accept as an historical fact the absurd story of a marvelous sea battle which was never fought and made possible the Liberty Motor boat.

And the writer adds, in a climax of indignation:—

The situation became so bad in Washington, especially during the war period, that every little minor official had a press agent of his own, to serve his own selfish ends and enhance his own prestige. In some departments responsible officials were prohibited from making public any information, even of a routine and trivial character, except through the medium of the press agent. Thus the distribution of news—the property of the people—was controlled by the few, and information, to which the taxpayers were entitled, because they were paying for the upkeep of the Government agencies, which were creating it by their official acts, was coloured and distorted at its source of origin. Even press associations "handed" this official stuff and would send out to the country over their own wires, to their clients, official agents' statements so used as to indicate their own responsibility for the "news" contained therein.

Mr. Percival Clarke, for the defence, referred to Mr. Cox as an officer in the Air Force, and asked the jury to say that while his client had acted stupidly she had not committed a crime. He contended that she had only used the name she was entitled to use, and if her husband had not met the bill she would have done so. After deliberating in private for an hour and ten minutes the jury found the defendant guilty of incurring a debt by fraud other than by false pretences.

"My God!" exclaimed the defendant, who Mr. Clarke pointed out, was licensed against her husband, and had already suffered the dreadful punishment of ten days' imprisonment.

Mr. Lawrie said the jury arrived at the only possible verdict. She was probably actuated by an intention to revenge herself on her husband, and she was absolutely careless so long as she did this. He would not punish her for being vindictive or for being dishonest in the ordinary sense, and therefore he would deal with her leniently by binding her over on probation for two years and ordering her to pay £50 towards the costs of the prosecution.

Sir Richard Muir, for Mr. Marcel Isaacs, emphasised the fact that he had nothing to do with the inception or the conduct of the prosecution.

THE OLYMPIC.

HER WAR SERVICE OVER.

A FINE RECORD.

The famous White Star steamer "Olympic" (Captain Bertram P. Hayes, C.M.G., D.S.O.) arrived in the Mersey on July 21 from Halifax with numerous passengers, including Mr. Clement Shorter, who has been on an extended tour throughout the United States, and entered the Gladstone Dock on the morning tide.

The "Olympic's" war career is now over, and the largest British steamer (her gross register is 45,350 tons) will shortly return to Queen's Island, Belfast, to be reconditioned by the builders, Messrs. Harland and Wolff—a task of considerable magnitude—here once again taking her place in the White Star Line's mail and passenger service between Southampton, Cherbourg, and New York. When the time arrives for the world to be viewed in true perspective the deeds of the British Mercantile Marine will not fail to receive justice at the hands of future historians, just as in this twentieth century we remember with pride and gratitude the noble part played by her merchant vessels in repelling the attack of the great Armada, perhaps the only national danger comparable to that from which at great cost this country has triumphantly emerged. And right throughout the grim struggle so happily ended the mighty "Olympic" did not belie her name. The commencement of the war saw her outward bound for New York, into which port she was safely escorted by a British cruiser, a debt that was amply repaid to the senior a few months later when the "Olympic" rescued the crew of H.M.S. "Audacious" under well-known circumstances in so gallant a manner as to elicit Admiral Jellicoe's warm commendation. Prior to that the great White Star Steamer had continued her peaceful role of carrying back to home and safety some 5,000 Americans, but now, after lying at Belfast for a few months, she emerged as a commissioned transport, and made four voyages to the Mediterranean, transporting 26,000 troops to Mudros, during which period another rescue was placed to her credit, this time the crew of a French vessel sunk by an Austrian submarine, for which service Captain Hayes received the thanks of the French Government with a gold medal. After a brief overhaul at Belfast early in 1917, the "Olympic" was commissioned under the White Ensign, and proved of inestimable value in conveying American and Canadian troops and Chinese labour battalions to Europe, and repatriating Canadian wounded and sick. Her drastic treatment, of the Hun submarine calls for no further comment, but a passing reference may be made to the fact that during her war career this historic ship steamed nearly 200,000 miles, consumed 350,000 tons of coal, carried over 200,000 persons, and since the armistice has taken 40,000 victorious Canadians and Americans back to their homeland. The name of Captain Bertram Fox Hayes, the "Olympic's" distinguished commander, will ever be associated with the deeds of the mighty steamer, his awards include the C.M.G. and D.S.O., whilst Captain J. Thompson, the assistant commander, has received the O.B.E., a like honour being conferred on Chief Engineer Ferguson. Nor should it be overlooked that Captain Herbert James Haddock, who was in command during the early stages of the war, had the signal distinction of being appointed an A.D.C. to H.M. the King for his feat in rescuing the crew of the "Audacious." It may be hoped that in the days to come the "Olympic's" career on her peaceful voyaging of the Atlantic in the White Star Line's mail service will equal in honour her deeds in the days of trial. No fairer future could be desired.

SHIP'S OFFICER'S STRANGE BEHAVIOUR.

The Straits Times of August 27 reports:—

The police have received information that soon after the "Lian" from Hongkong, had entered port this morning, the second officer of the vessel—his name is withheld for the present—behaved in an extraordinary manner, becoming violent in his conduct, and making attacks on the Master and one or two of the other officers of the ship. On information received, Inspector Joyce boarded the steamer and, later on, with the permission of the Chief Police Officer, he received the assistance of two other inspectors and brought the officer ashore to be produced before one of the magistrates.

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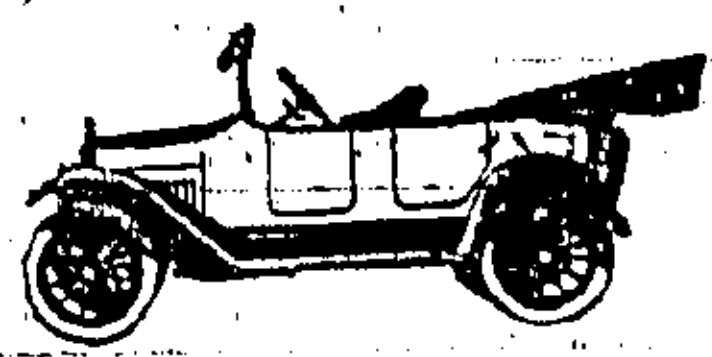
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AMONG THE MOI.**INDO-CHINA AND ITS PRIMI-****TIVE PEOPLE.**

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Captain Henri Baudesson has written an entertaining book which is reviewed in *The Times* as follows:—
Captain Henri Baudesson, long engaged in the survey for the Trans-Indo-Chinese railway, has a close acquaintance with certain barbarous peoples, and a vivacious style. He sets a high value on the comparative method in the study of primitive races, and links narrative with information in such a way that his readers pass through an introductory course of such study imperceptibly and with pleasure. It was a good idea to translate his book, which reads easily—that excellent note of a translation—in its new form.

The word "Moi" is a mere generic term convenient to describe a medley of barbarous or semi-civilised groups dwelling in the mountain uplands of Indo-China. Belonging to the Malayo-Polynesian race, they are called Karens, Khas, Sieng, Paong, Mau, or Moi; by their stronger neighbours the Laotians, Cambodians and Annamites. In character they are easy going and kind, lovers of amusement, and amiable when not dangerous by reason of their poisoned arrows. They are concealed and of easy defence, when the resources of the soil are exhausted, or fires, epidemics and "tiger" press hard, they are the genius of the place is found adverse. They exhibit in conjunction the three forms of ownership, collective, family and individual. The spoils of war, the produce of the chase and harvest are shared equally among such as are entitled to them. The public granary is naively secured by a rattan thread passed through an empty egg-shell, each man watching his neighbour diligently. To have grown-up girls able to weave and make pots is to be rich; and the unthrifty, borrowing food from their neighbours and failing to discharge their obligations, are liable to become bond servants for life in return for support. In time of great scarcity, such is the lot of many families; and redemption, facile in theory, is close upon impracticable.

They have their conception of morality, which falls, however, to embrace pity, gratitude, altruism. And yet Bentham, scorning the savage, would have had to find the Moi strict utilitarians, for they solely ask what acts are prejudicial to public and private well-being. It is the sorcerer who plays the chief part at trials. The spirits alone know the real malefactor, and are too multifariously occupied to appear in person. The sorcerer acts as their mouthpiece, and an egg held between thumb and forefinger will

break in presence of the guilty. If such a one still protects his innocence and blames another, he must submit to ordeals for the tutelary spirit of the individual will abandon him if he have violated morality and neglected due rites. A favourite ordeal is for the accused to drink excessive quantities of water or alcohol—which last form of ordeal must surely be one of the most frequent incidents in the daily life of the Moi, for all occasions are good for the consumption of rice spirit. Finding from Captain Baudesson that ammonia dissipates the fumes of alcohol, they put his flask to constant requisition. But perchance, after all, there is a more edifying explanation for such a run on the flask. "Man cannot do without his 'dream worlds.' The Moi is no exception. He, too, needs an artificial paradise, and finds it in the bottle. He drinks to see life by!"

Not seldom, among the civilised, high appointment is accepted with sincere or feigned reluctance. It is traditionally the same with the chief among the Moi. He must, by custom, take refuge in flight and be pursued. No wonder, since the village chief, nominal ruler, is in reality an anarchical republic, is the depository of the common health and responsible for all misfortune. As for the sorcerer, selected by the spirits themselves and raised beyond common mortals, at least he takes office in suffering. It is by a violent colic, or other peculiar disease that his mission is announced and proved. After that, detector of the guilty, potent to drive out malevolent spirits that bring disease and death, skilled in poisons and the practice of "envolement"—the casting of a spell upon a person by transfusing an image of him—the obviously awe-inspiring, in the Dai-ri group, the "King of Fire" has but to draw his magic sword and inch or two from its scabbard to quench the sun. There is a trace of Brahminism here; the Moi, rather, are of purely animistic belief. Religion with them is in the stage of magic. Spirits, and the dead, are naturally inclined to malevolence. It is useful to propitiate the malevolent, rather than the beneficent, who may safely be neglected. And to conciliate the malevolent, it is desirable to incite the spirits to turn their anger against one another, being naturally jealous. But worship, though useful at need, is a tax upon poor communities.

At first they offer no more than they can help. Will an egg suffice? If not, they bid higher with chicken, a goat, a pig, even an ox in case of extremity. But chief among malevolent spirits are tigers, man-eating tigers. The "Noble Master," "Lotry One," the "Lord Tiger," why should he not be feared and worshipped? If trees and stones are fit for the housing of spirits, as being so much less perishable than man, in the countries where the

tiger is the hunter and man the hunted therioly is understandable. A sudden grip, a scream, and Captain Baudesson has lost a boy attendant. His weeping uncle explains that the same ill-fate overtook the boy's father and mother. The Captain should know that the spirits of my relations, who never received burial nor the rites that were their due, have long demanded another companion. Even when a tiger falls into a pit laid for deer, and is at the mercy of the Moi, they will labour to set it free, fearing lest it should die and its spirit molest them ceaselessly, and offer humble apologies for having detained it so long. Captain Baudesson's tiger stories are a good commentary to Mr. Kipling's "Tomb of his Ancestors."

The later portion of the book is concerned with the Cham, about whom much has lately been written. While the Moi are stationary, the Cham are a remnant of a Moslemised people, once powerful, who occupied the eastern coast line of Indo-China proper. Now confined by their conquerors to a province in Annam, save such as preferred exile in Cambodia or Siam, they offer an example of apathetic decay. In Cambodia they are all Mahomedans; in Annam, about two-thirds remain Brahmins. In any case, their institutions and beliefs, akin to those of the Moi but more complicated, are a conglomerate. They are especially notable for traces of matriarchal government, and for the variety and individuality of their agrarian rites. Of the initiation and seclusion of their girls at the age of puberty, their marriage and birth rites and those accompanying the ordination of their priestesses, Captain Baudesson has not a little to tell of his own observation. Furthermore, the Cham are extremely fond of their children. Indeed, their affection goes the length of leaving them in complete ignorance of soap and water, an omission for which the babies are duly grateful. Benevolent spirits approve of flour and saffron rubbed on a child's face, resulting in a complexion like their own. On the other hand a mother who has been visited by a bad dream covers her baby with soot to hide it from the malevolent spirits. If sickly, the children receive an appropriate name of reproach, which still clings to them if they become strong and notable. Thus you meet "Typhus the Third" and "Cholera the Fourth" as names of historical kings in their records.

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PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned), on
TUESDAY,
 September 9, 1919, commencing at 1.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, GLASS, PLATED WARE, &c., &c.

As follows:—
 Large Chesterfield Sofa, Arm-chairs (new), Folding Card and Occasional Tables, Upholstered Suite, Teakwood Bedroom Furniture, comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Washstands, &c., (fumed Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Wagon, Extension Dining Table and Chairs, &c., Dinner Service, Crockery, and Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware,
 Electric Reading Lamp, Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Blackwood Fire Screens, &c., Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, &c., Several Carpets new and second-hand, Curtains, &c.
 Also
 Two Pianos.
 (Full Particulars from Catalogue).
 Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
 Auctioneers.
 Hongkong, September 3, 1919.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), ON
TUESDAY,
 September 9, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
 USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINENS,
 DRAWN WORK, & EMBROIDERIES,
 Comprising:—
 HOUSEHOLD LINENS:—Single and Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Double White Satin Quilts, Linen Damask Serviettes, Glass Cloths, Bath Towels, Face Towels, &c., &c.
 DRAWN WORK:—Bedspreads, Pillow Cases, Tray Cloths, &c., &c.
 EMBROIDERIES:—Bedspreads, Table Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners 18 by 54 in.
 Also
 A few lots of Suit Cases and Attache Cases.
 (All new goods and small lots to suit purchasers).
 (Full Particulars from Catalogue).
 Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
 Auctioneers.
 Hongkong, September 3, 1919.

FOR SALE.
 At their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
ONE FINE TONE PIANO,
 by The Orchestrals Co., England.
 (Practically New).
 Particulars from the undersigned.
 Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
 Auctioneers.
 Hongkong, August 21, 1919.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
SAILING YACHT, equipped with 12-18 H. P. American auxiliary Motor, recently overhauled, and in thorough good running order.
 Length ... 33 ft.
 Beam ... 7 ft. 6 in.
 Draught ... 6 ft.
 Electric light.
 Complete with two sets of sails, Dishes and all accessories.
 Particulars from the undersigned.
 Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
 Auctioneers.
 Hongkong, September 3, 1919.

NOTICE.
 ALL PERSONS with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony for places other than Canton, West River, or Macao should apply in person for permission to do so at the PASS OFFICE, Post Office Building between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
 Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1913. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
 The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding \$30.
 E. D. C. WOLFE,
 Captain Superintendent of Police.

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WORM
TABLETS.
 PREPARED BY THOMAS KEATING, LONDON.

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TOFFEE de LUXE
 50 cents per tin.

ORANGES
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GRAPE FRUIT.

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SANTAL
CAPSULES
 PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM.
 "All China Mail."

NOTICE
 Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL much regret that for the first time for a hundred years war conditions prevent many of their products being shipped to Hongkong and China. They much appreciate the letters they are receiving, and in reply would state that it is fully recognised here that under the circumstances of life in China the absence of English delicacies and foods is a very real hardship.
 Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL will take care that not a day shall be lost in forwarding supplies when a return to more normal conditions permits. In the meantime they trust that those who have been accustomed to rely on their products will be good enough to accept this explanation.

Dr. J. Collis Brown's
Chlorodyne
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
 THE BEST REMEDY FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIARRHY, DYSPEPSIA, CHOLERA, NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.
 The only medicine which acts so rapidly and so effectively on the system when all other remedies have failed. It is a powerful sedative and can be taken when all other remedies have failed. It is a powerful sedative and can be taken when all other remedies have failed.
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 35 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS, \$1. PREPAID.
 Each additional 5 words 4 Cents.

TO LET.
OFFICES TO LET.—From 1st September, second floor, No. 34, Queen's Road Central. Apply to YEE SANG FAT CO. Telephone No. 1335.
TO LET.—Part of Ground Floor, 10 Des Voeux Road Central. Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
TO LET.—No. 102 The Peak, 6 ROOMED HOUSE at the Peak. Apply to PERCY SMITH, SEYMOUR & FLEMING.

TO LET.
 NEW, LARGE, SPACIOUS GO DOWN, reinforced concrete building, facing the water front, whole or part. For particulars and rent apply to No. 1000, c/o "CHINA MAIL."

FOR SALE.
 A STEINWAY ELECTRIC PIANO. Direct or alternating current. In first class order. Can be seen by appointment Box 1144, c/o "CHINA MAIL."

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HOUSEHOLD REMEDY
 Which has now borne the Stamp of Public Approval for
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ENO'S
FRUIT SALT
 PLEASANT TO TAKE,
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 IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES OF
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 Prepared only by
 J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'Fruit Salt' Works, London, England.
 SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

DON'T FORGET!!!
 The Republic Motor Boats for your picnics and outings.
 Telephone 307 or 1257.
 Write or Call,
 MOK LUN, Managing Director.

ANOTHER GREAT PEACE.
 Some interesting facts with regard to the Great Peace events of 1897 are recalled by the British Weekly.
 "There has been no such conspicuous Joy Day in London since the Peace of Ryswick, in September, 1697, established the Protestant monarchy under William III. Maccubbin tells us that William III. messenger, Prior, after witnessing an equinoctial gale, landed on the coast of Suffolk, on the third day after the signing of the Treaty.
 "Whit-pers had gone abroad, and speculators in the City hastened to make a profitable use of the secret. Prior, on arriving with the Treaty, presented himself before the Lords Justices at Whitehall. Instantly a flag was hoisted on the Abbey, another on St. Martin's Church. The Tower guns proclaimed the glad tidings. Spikes and towers from Greenwich to Chelsea made answer.
 "It was not one of the days, Maccubbin tells us, on which the newspapers ordinarily appeared; but extraordinary numbers, with headings in large capitals, were for the first time, criss-crossed the streets. In a few hours triumphal arches began to arise in some places, while huge bonfires were blazing in others. A hundred and forty barrels of pitch rolled before the Dutch Ambassador's house in St. James's Square.
 "Evening papers with the heading 'Peace Signed' were bought in Whitehall in 1010 within an hour of the actual signature. Mr. Lloyd George's autograph message reached His Majesty by aeroplane before dinner.
 "Though King William III. was a foreigner and none too popular, he was welcomed with passionate enthusiasm after the Peace of Ryswick. London knew that his genius had beaten down the tyranny of Louis XIV."

REVOLT OF THE ITALIAN CONSUMER.
 Serious riots are taking place in Italy as the result of high prices.
 "The authorities have now carried out, or are carrying out, the first part of their duty to the people, who have been squeezed by profiteers, by imposing a notable reduction in prices," says the Times Rome correspondent. "It remains to be seen what effect this will have on the supply of foodstuffs and other necessities. When people have been coining money for a long period and making immense profits they are naturally very loath to return to a reasonable level again."
 Commenting on the situation, the Tempo writes:—
 "The Italian people, which for five years has suffered in patience every privation and pang, has pronounced its formidable 'Enough!' Enough of the blind and deaf policy of supply and distribution which imports little and distributes wretchedly; enough of all acquiescence and complicity of Government, offices with greedy private interests, which accumulate their ill-gotten fortunes upon the sufferings of the community; enough of palliatives which simply make a fool of the public."


IF YOU CANNOT EAT
 this weather try Pinkettes the dainty little gentle-nature regulators for the liver and bowels.

PINKETTES
 dispel constipation, promote daily regularity, cure biliousness, sick headaches, torpid liver, pimples, coated tongue, ill smelling breath. Of chemists everywhere, or 60 cents the tin, post free from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 33 N. 3rd Street, New York.

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AIR RIFLES
 Every boy loves to shoot. Give him a Daisy and he will have all the wholesome fun he wants without noise or danger.
 The Daisy is a handsome steel rifle—operated by compressed air. Resembles a hunting rifle, and shoots just as straight, but costs very little. The most popular article for boys sold in the Americas.
 Repeating and Single Shot Models. Ask your Dealer to show you a Daisy Air Rifle. Write to Daisy Manufacturing Co. for literature.
 To Dealers: A Money Maker for you. Write us for terms.
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 Experienced Chauffeurs and Expert Mechanics.
 A Large Number of New and Comfortable Cars Always in Readiness.
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GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.
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 In Casks of 37½ lbs. net.
 In Bags of 93½ lbs. net.
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 GENERAL MANAGERS.

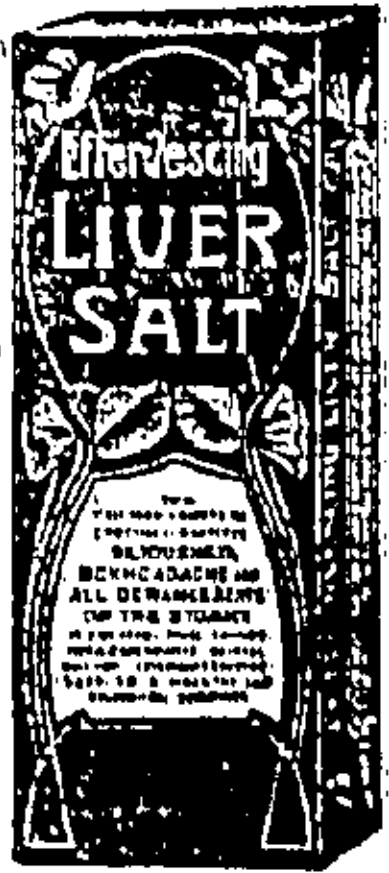
These Cigarettes are made of selected Mild leaf tobacco and quite harmless to those who are accustomed to inhale.
NANYANG BROTHERS TOBACCO CO.
 165, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

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SMART & SEMI TRIMMED
HATS.

A SPLENDID SELECTION

of
JAEGER WOOL GOLFERS.

INSPECTION INVITED.

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPT. 6, 1919.

IF—

"If you can keep your head when all about you are losing theirs and blaming it on you." So starts out a poem of Kipling's that many men have deemed his best, they liked it so. The idiom of the last four words, "blaming it on you," bars it from the category of classic poetry, but details of that technical kind do not occur to the men who copy out those verses, to keep them handy. One man in Honolulu has them framed over his desk. All over the world, on ranches, on ships, in strange, lonesome places, you may meet men who can (and do) repeat the whole poem. There is none of the "emotion remembered in tranquility" about this poem's charm for them, none of the purely perfect technical beauty of Edgar Allan Poe's morbid nonsense, none of Swinburne's passionate music. It is idyllic, and its appeal to them is that. There is something pathetic about this universal desire of good men to be something better than they deem themselves, as if by taking thought (even the thought of a Kipling) they could add a cubit to their stature. Many men can trust themselves when all men doubt them, though there are men to whom such doubt, real or affected, is disastrously infectious. Rarer are those men who, "being hated don't give way to hating." The first stanza of this striking poem has for its last line a sentiment quite inconsistent with the rest of the poem. "And yet don't look too good, nor talk too wise." For a man, in the sense of this Kipling invocation, it would be impossible to bother, or even to think of mere appearances, of the impression he might be making on others. A man who trusts himself when all men doubt him, making allowance for their doubting too, could not be concerned to avert their misjudgments by studying appearances. The second stanza is much more. Here it is:

"You can dream—and not make dreams your master;
You can think—and not make thoughts your aim;
You can meet with Triumph and Disaster—and
neither those two impostors—just
sneer at you;
You can hear the truth spoken
in the temple of the soul;
You can know the truth
which knaves to make a trap
may throw about their feet;
You can take the life of life,
which others fling away
like cheap thrills;
You can build a world
of your own—

That couplet about Triumph and Disaster has greatness. It has profundity. It is much more subtle and wise than the cheap stoicism of the next stanza, which is the weakest of the four. The last one lifts the level again. "If you can walk with crowds and keep your virtue, or walk with Kings—nor lose the common touch," and "If all men count with you, but none too much," these are high, these are exalted and exalting poetry. Is it not, when all is thought and said, a touch of anti-climax to tell the reader that if he can be, think, and do all these things, these things fairly simple by themselves, but in sum appalling, that he'll be a Man? Imprimis, he would be something more than a Man. He would be a Superman, an animal now unfashionable. He would also be a philosopher. It is odd that poets should have visions so infinitely higher than any heights their own lives reach. As for the good fellows we have met, who value this poem so markedly as to keep it by them, theirs must be that notion of hitching their wagon to a star. They know it is a star, and that the hitching is a dream, but that dream is their master. Being, as we have noted, a good master, that is one more sentiment of the poem that is demonstrably poor thinking. Ponder the difficulty of finding a rhyme to "disaster" that would have better suited the theme, and you come upon the essential weakness (from the didactic and utilitarian point of view) of all prosody. One says to the true poet, in paraphrase of the only partly true, "if you can rhyme—and not make rhymes your master, you'll be a poet, my son."

When the mind with conscious pleasure opens to the charm of words in tune, it is liable to be closed to purely rational processes. Prose of a sort can do this. So can oratory. The analytic mind may lose much of beauty, but it sticks to the trail of meaning as a bloodhound on the scent. It avoids the vicious meanderings due to regard for the foolish fire. You have only to take this well-known poem and do mathematical tricks with it to get results. Change the title to "Unless," and say that unless you are and do all these things, you are not a man. It will not stand that test of truth.

"JATTERY."

It is necessary to add a new word to our Hongkong thesaurus, to fit a form of argument that is too common, and that threatens to hinder progress if not stamped out. That word is "jattery." A critic signing himself "the Jat" has a letter in this morning's *Daily Press* attacking Mr. B. L. Frost, who tried to stave off the other kind of criticism (that about anonymity,) by signing his own proper name to a previous com-

munication on Kowloon politics. So "the Jat" asks, rhetorically, "Who is this Mr. Frost, and who are the W's who thus arrogate to themselves the position of representatives of the whole Kowloon community?" It is the right of any public spirited man to initiate steps to obtain the opinion and sense of the majority of his fellows, and if public spirited men are to be discouraged by "jattery", nothing will ever be done. Somebody must tell the cat. Somebody must make the first move. Jats never accomplish anything but jattery, and H—'s full of them. That paragraph word for word (only changing the name) could be applied to every caucus and convener we have ever had. It could have been used against the first men who made a move in the direction of starting the Constitutional Reform Association. It could be used (and is used) against every editorial writer in the Colony. Who are we that we should criticize everybody? The stupidity of it is soon betrayed if Mr. Frost will condescend to the *tu quoque*. "Very well," he can say, "I am not representing the whole Kowloon community. [He never said or pretended that he was.] Does the Jat represent it? Who is the Jat, anyway?" If he cares to address the last enquiry to the *China Mail*, we've got our answer ready. We hope Mr. Frost will carry on regardless of his jattery.

With regard to the decision not to allow the meeting to be held in the Church hall, we are not in a position to say what arguments led up to it. There may have been good reasons we know not of. But we must say this, that it seems to us the Church will be foolish to lose any opportunities (in these neglectful days) to identify itself with movements of public interest. *Verba sap.*

EXTRAVAGANCE.

For a rich man, extravagance is almost a duty. For a rich company or corporation, or for a rich Government like Hongkong, the case is different. It is in the position of a trustee. Some time when you are waiting for the tram to take you up the Peak, take a look at the corner just below the Tram station, directly opposite the Sergeant's Mess. Down that road to the eastward, on the lower side of it, the people had begun to make a trail, which was evidently considered undesirable. So a massive barrier of granite masonry was erected there—as solid as the fort of Liege. It is good work. It is admirable work. But it is like taking a steam hammer to crack an egg. Besides, the existing wall just beyond it is low and ramshackle, and the probable effect is that the trail will still continue, with a kink in it necessary to get round the Liege fort.

MANCHESTER WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

Messrs. James F. Hutton and Co., Ltd., Manchester, report on July 30. After a sharp rise in the early part of the week, New York Cotton prices have steadily declined with improved weather indications. This downward trend has not however been followed closely at Liverpool, where indeed Spot Cotton has just as steadily gained in value, and forward positions are at a premium, which has not been so for some time. Yarn prices are again somewhat higher and business has been more restricted. Of the cloth market the same is true and it is no doubt owing to a more cautious feeling on all sides with values so high and the extended delivery required. Following the extremely independent attitude of sellers, buyers now appear less keen to indulge in purchases on conditions which would certainly seem to be precarious, for there can be little doubt that while immediate prospects are exceptionally good, the uncertainty pertaining to sales so far ahead as March/April next year needs consideration at present rates. The situation is extremely difficult to assess, for although purchases have been heavy there is unquestionably a bareness in the world's markets which is unprecedented, and it would appear therefore that overtrading, if it is to come, will not be just yet. In addition, output has decreased owing to shortened hours and it is extremely unlikely that this will be set off to any extent by new mills for some time at the present high cost of Machinery. These facts certainly tend towards safety, but also towards inflation of values by prospective buyers, and for this reason caution is essential. For the present, despite of a lessened volume of business, cloth prices remain firm with an upward tendency. Egypt and the Levant are the chief buyers, and India business is still of some importance. The miners' strike and the danger of extensive damage resulting from the flooding of the coal mines had a most disturbing influence on trade during the week. Fortunately this latter danger has been averted and the strike is in a fair way towards a settlement. The dispute at the Liverpool Docks which has caused a very congested state of shipping is also practically settled. Following the rise in the price of coal, dyers and printers have now announced increases in finishing prices, some of which take place at once and others from the end of the year.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth 4/11/16d.

Lieut. H. C. Mallett, R. N., has been appointed to the sloop "Cadmus" China Station.

The s.s. "Shisen Maru" (Capt. Kametaka) cleared for Saigon at 8 a.m. to-day with 400 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Tungshing" (Captain Uddin) cleared for Shanghai at 5 p.m. to-day with 800 tons of general cargo.

Mr. J. V. Braga, one of Hongkong's best all round cricketers returned to the Colony yesterday, on the "Korea Maru."

The s.s. "Takano Maru" (Capt. Ogawa) arrived from Kobe via Milke at 3.30 p.m. yesterday with 1233 tons of coal for Hongkong.

Amongst those who left the Colony on the s.s. "Kamo Maru," Homeward bound, yesterday, were Mr. and Mrs. A. Dyer Ball.

The Hon. Treasurer, Society of St. Vincent de Paul, begs to acknowledge the receipt of a donation of \$10 from an Anonymous donor.

Prof. Emilio Danenberg returned to the Colony yesterday on the s.s. "Korea Maru." An advt. elsewhere shows that he is resuming his musical classes.

The s.s. "Kaiping" (Captain Pannier) arrived from Haiphong via Pakhoi at 8 p.m. yesterday with 280 tons of general cargo and 3 bags of mails.

Sir William May having reached the age of 70 goes on the retired list. When commanding H.M.S. "Imperius" in China, he annexed Christmas Island.

The s.s. "Hangsang" (Capt. Holmwood) cleared for Shanghai via Swatow at 6 a.m. to-day with 150 tons of general cargo and 3 European passengers.

The s.s. "Batavia" (Captain Lapierre) cleared for Shanghai this morning and is due to sail at noon to-morrow with general cargo and 42 European first class passengers.

The annual meeting of the H.K. Football League will be held at the R.G.A. Headquarters, on Monday the 15th inst. The meeting will be followed by one of the Hongkong Football Association.

The s.s. "Kaijo Maru" (Capt. Kimura) cleared for Keelung via Amoy and Swatow this morning. She is scheduled to sail at noon to-morrow with 300 tons of general cargo and three European passengers.

Mr. David Fraser, chief engineer of the "Melville Dollar," who was badly scalded in the recent accident on board the ship, which resulted in the death of six persons, leaves hospital to-day. The ship sails for Shanghai to-morrow.

What is believed to be the largest crocodile killed in Singapore, was shot by Mr. Robert Angus on Sunday last in the Pongkol River. It measures 16 feet and is being skinned by the taxidermist in Orchard Road.

The s.s. "Borneo Maru" (Capt. Ishizawa) arrived from Sourabaya via Balikpapan at 7 a.m. to-day with a through cargo of 3,888 tons of sugar and 149 tons of spirit tins and general cargo for Hongkong. She also brought two bales of mails.

The engagement is announced of Robert John Beattie (late Capt. 281st Brigade, R.F.A.), of the Solicitors' Department, C. M. Customs and Excise, and Constance, second daughter of the late Mr. Edward Burnie of Hongkong and Mrs. Burnie of Tunbridge Wells.

Amongst those who left the Colony yesterday afternoon on the s.s. "Empress of Russia" were Mr. I. A. Beattie, Major L. Cassel, Lieut. Col. G. B. Crisp, Mr. W. Farmer (of Canton), Mr. W. M. Humphreys, Mr. C. P. James, Mr. R. F. Mattingley, Mr. D. McMurray, Mr. Eldon Potter, Mr. W. P. C. Traford and Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Hickling.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[Translated for the China Mail from the *Wah Tai Yat Po*.]

SHANGHAI, Sept. 5.

Li Ku. Ngo goes to Weihaiwei to represent China.

Dr. Reimsch, U.S. Minister, does not leave Peking till Sept. 13.

Luk Ching Cheung is ordered home from Paris for consultation.

The Peace conference at Shanghai will be held in the former German consulate.

H.B.M. Minister and the President of China had a conference about Tibet yesterday.

SPECIAL CABLES.

[China Mail Special]

DUTCH COLONISTS.

WANT TO SEE THEIR QUEEN.

SINGAPORE, Sept. 5.
There is a movement in the Dutch East Indies, Java, Sumatra, etc., in favour of urging the Queen of Holland to pay them a visit.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THE GIFT OF IT.

The Greek Government has denounced all commercial agreements with the British Empire, but they are tacitly in force from trimester to trimester pending further notice. This to our Governor from Lord Milner.

The King has approved the appointment of Mr. E. V. D. Parr as Official M. L. C. during Mr. Holyoak's absence.

Mr. J. A. E. Bullock is appointed temporary clerk of councils.

Mr. Philip Jacks is appointed to act as Crown Solicitor while Mr. Wake-man is away.

Lord Milner says the King was pleased with Hongkong's loyal message on Peace Day.

Police Passes are still necessary for those who haven't passports to show. Tut-tut.

Shipping companies no longer have to render manifests of "through" cargo to the Imports and Exports Dept. Banknotes out during August averaged \$9,570,572 for the Chartered Bank, \$28,202,871 for the H. & S., and \$1,138,792 for the Mercantile Bank. Specie reserves as usual.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SHORTHAND PASSES.

[To the Editor of the China Mail.]

September 6, 1919.
Dear Sir:—The following are the names of the candidates who passed their Pitman's Shorthand Examinations: (last May)

FIRST CLASS.
Siddar Rumlajn
Cecil J. Guingam,
Paul Wong.

SECOND CLASS.
Tong Chun Chung (1st), Yung Kai Yip (2nd), Paul Wong (3rd), Luke Tang Yee Yuen, Lawrence Tsan Nam Fong, Minoru Ono, Morio Umemoto, Abdul R. Azan, Leung Tang Choong, Charles F. S. Pau, Arturo de Jesus, Stanley H. Garrod, J. E. Noronha, Alberto Tavares, Cecil J. Guingam, A. G. Abbas, Joseph Chai, Kwok Leong, Anthony A. Gil and Michael Loh Kung Tsao.

(SIGNED) BRO. AIMAR, DIRECTOR.

HONGKONG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The following items appear in the report dated September 5.

Cotton piece goods and fancy cotton goods.

Since our last report very little has been done in the way of new business. The high exchange and the possibility of further advances are factors which largely influence buyers at this juncture. Our local market for Staples continues firm.

The situation in regard to Fancy Goods is satisfactory on the whole, but there is a slight weakening in prices for certain qualities.

Cotton Yarn. Market continued dull and prices are sagging. Business has been on a limited scale and at a decline of about 5% per bale.

Quotations are—
No. 10s at \$220/250. No. 12s at \$232/252. No. 16s at \$275/305. No. 20s at \$310/340. Arrivals 11,500 bales. Sales 1,900 bales. Shipments Nil. Unsold 5,000 bales. Bargains 22,000 bales.

Woolens—Market good, reasonable prices are being realized by those importers who had the courage to order small stocks on speculation account. Sales reported of Flannels, Camlets, Lastings, Serges and Alpaca.

Raw Cottons. Market is steady at about last quotations which are still Nominal as follows—Indian descriptions \$42/55 per picul. Chinese descriptions \$46/56 per picul.

Metals—Small business done. Market quiet. Home prices very firm with upward tendency.

Flour Market Report. Stock: About 250,000 sacks. Quotations: American Patent, \$3.90 per sack; American Cut off, American Straight, Japanese 2nd Patent (old stock), Japanese 3rd Patent, Straight, Shanghai Flour 2nd \$3.10 per sack, Shanghai 3rd, Australian No. 1 \$3.35 per sack, No. 2 \$3.10 per sack, No. 3 \$2.90 per sack.

Window Glass—A fair quantity of Belgian Glass has been sold to arrive within 3/5 months at the average price of \$14.25 per case of 100 square feet fair average sizes. The latest price from United States is about 20 per cent. higher. Visible stock is very small.

Sugar—Market weak. Saltpetre—2,500 Bags. Market steady.

GLOBETROTTERS FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.

Seen the Globetrotters yet? No? How silly of you. They're quite good, and to-night's the last chance. They're giving a "pot-pourri" show, every item new. Quite so. That isn't what "pot-pourri" means, but they have to use these catch phrases. The show's the thing, not the name of it. It's really a bright show.

SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

List of vessels in port this morning.

| British. | Japanese. |
|-----------------|----------------|
| Taming | Takano |
| Changchow | Borneo Maru |
| Keemun | Korea Maru |
| Haihong | Kaijo Maru |
| Kanchow | Shisen Maru |
| Haiyang | Anjo Maru |
| Takung | Tango Maru |
| Hermelin | Cheian Maru |
| Laisang | Nankai Maru |
| Telemachus | Ujo Maru |
| Derwent | Taiwan Maru |
| Melville Dollar | Masayoshi Maru |

| Chinese. | Tung Shing |
|------------|------------|
| Kwanglee | Yuet Shing |
| Yuet Shing | Ah Pit Tai |
| Hual Hai | Wing Hang |
| Cheloo | |

| Into Allied. | Nonegian. |
|--------------|------------|
| Batavia | Tibodas |
| | Tijmanoeck |
| | Tijaroem |
| | Tijanas |

| Hero | Providence |
|------|------------|
| | |

| American. | French. |
|-------------|---------|
| China | Kaiping |
| Venezuela | |
| Brooklyn | |
| Tancerville | |

| Portuguese. | Hoi Ping |
|-------------|----------|
| | Nam Wan |

GOVERNMENT SALES OF SHIPPING.

FURTHER PURCHASES.

In a letter which has just been addressed by Lord Inchcape to members of the Chamber of Shipping, the announcement is made of a further purchase of some 40 ships by Lord Inchcape from the Government, while particulars are given of the results which have followed the previous sale by the Government early in the year.

It will be remembered that Lord Inchcape and Sir Own Phillips then acquired at a fixed price, over 150 steamers, representing more than a million of tonnage, and engaged to resell the same to shipowners, at the same time announcing that they would take no profit or commission of any description. It now appears that the whole of the steamers acquired at the beginning of the year have been allocated to permanent owners; all financial matters connected with the operation have been settled.

The terms of Lord Inchcape's letter to the members of the Chamber of Shipping are as follows:

"The 156 steamers, 1,666,821 tons, under construction, which I took over from the Government, have now been allocated to various British owners in terms of my letters of 15th January and 21st March. The contracts totalled £23,887,400, and all the intromissions in connection with the payments to Government, the shipbuilders, and myself have been carried through so far without a hitch. I take this opportunity to express my thanks to the shipowners for the promptitude with which they met my application for payments and to the shipbuilders for the manner in which they have fallen in with the transfer of the contracts and their readiness to make alterations in the ships to suit different owners."

I have now taken over from the Government another 40 steamers, all of which are in commission, with a deadweight capacity of 343,751 tons. These will be offered to shipowners on terms which will be furnished by me. I propose to offer them at prices which I hope will bring me out without loss. Anything realised, in excess of the amount paid to Government for the whole lot, will be divided amongst the buyers in proportions to be fixed by myself, as soon as the transaction is closed. As in the previous case, no profit or commission of any description will be taken by myself or my firm, and no advantage will be given to the companies with which I am associated."

A list of the steamers, their plans, particulars, prices, and conditions of sale and probable dates of delivery will be available to applicants in the Board Room of the F. and O. Company, and the allocation of the steamers, as in previous cases, to save any question arising, will be entirely in my own hands."

There was another meeting of the Board last night at the Tunn Wah Hospital, to arrange for the distribution of cheap rice starting to-morrow (Sunday). There will be ten stations, selling over 1,300 piculs.

KINEMA NEWS.

THE VICTORIA.

A well-prepared bill of fare is that which the Victoria Theatre management are showing to-morrow night. The third and fourth episodes of "The Lightning Raider" will be screened and the Mazza string band from the s.s. "Venezuela" will be in attendance. There is a big budget of the latest world news and, altogether, the programme will meet some beating.

A new species of thrill is offered in Pearl White's Purge serial, "The Lightning Raider," by the use of an octopus, one of those horrible monsters of the deep with their myriad arms equipped with tentacles by which they fasten themselves to their prey and crush it to death. Wu Fang, the Chinese criminal, against whom "The Lightning Raider" and "The Lightning Raider" are working, has lured Tom to his den and then sent word to Lightning that unless she produces a certain book, he will kill her. The book, which is kept in a pool of water under Wu Fang's office and a map door leads to the pool. When Lightning finally arrives to save Tom, Wu and his men are already preparing to thrust Tom down to the octopus, whose slimy arms are seen protruding through the open trap door.

"TARZAN OF THE APES" TO BE A BOXER.

Elmo Lincoln, the man who played the title in the moving picture "Tarzan of the Apes," shown here some little time ago, has sent a challenge to Jack Dempsey to battle for the heavyweight championship his challenge being sponsored by James J. Jeffries, who declared him to be the most logical opponent for the champion. Jeffries will train Lincoln at the former champion's ranch at Burbank, Cal. James J. Corbett will also aid in putting Lincoln into fighting shape.

Lincoln's ring experience has not been very extensive but Jeffries declares his fine physique will lend itself to a training which will develop championship qualities. Lincoln is known as the Hercules of the screen and has long nursed the ambition to become a heavyweight champion.

His measurements are as follows:—Neck, 17 inches; biceps, 16 inches; forearm, 13 inches; chest, normal, 46 inches; chest, expanded, 52 inches; waist, 34 inches; wrist, 8 inches; thigh, 24 inches; height, 6 feet; weight 205 pounds.

Discussing Lincoln's chances in a bout with Jack Dempsey, Jeffries declared: "I have carefully examined Lincoln and see in him the ability to put up a wonderful battle against Dempsey. I am convinced the challenger has strength and endurance. What we must teach him is speed. He has never boxed professionally but he has wrestled and fought to the limit of a man's endurance in motion picture work. I think so much of his chances that I am glad to associate myself with Jim Corbett in supervising his training, and my ranch at Burbank, Cal. is at his disposal for the establishment of a training camp."

"Lincoln should not fight Dempsey before Thanksgiving, Christmas, or New Year's. This is going to require a lot of stiff training, but Lincoln's clean life will be greatly in his favour. Lincoln is just the sort of man who should be encouraged for the benefit to the boxing game."

Friends of Lincoln are watching here and in Chicago for the chance to deliver the challenge personally to either Dempsey or his manager, Jack Kearns.

NEWSPAPER NICKNAMES.

The home-coming of the fleet and the newspaper accounts of it (writes a naval correspondent) move one to comment on the fact that all the pet names of our battleships are landmen's inventions and are never used by sailors at all. I have never heard a sailor refer to the "Cat Squadron" or allude to the Queen Elizabeth as "Big Lizzy." As a matter of fact, the sailors never invent nicknames for their ships. He calls them by their proper names, unless such names are too long for easy pronunciation and then themselves to abbreviation in a very precise, and unromantic form. Thus the "Queen Elizabeth" is simply the "Q.E." and the "King George V." is the "K.G.V." The "Iron Duke" would be the "I.D." if it were not that those initials are universally used in the service for the branch of the Admiralty staff which is officially styled the Intelligence Division. Even the Grand Fleet was always just the "G. F."

RICE DISTRIBUTION.

There was another meeting of the Board last night at the Tunn Wah Hospital, to arrange for the distribution of cheap rice starting to-morrow (Sunday). There will be ten stations, selling over 1,300 piculs.

MINING ENGINEER'S CLAIM FOR WAGES.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

At the Summary Court, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Justice McEneaney, an interesting case was heard in which Mr. B. C. Byrd, mining engineer, claimed from Mr. Ralph W. Weymouth, the sum of \$388.25 for wages due for the months of June and July, 1919, and also for costs of the action.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner, appearing for plaintiff, stated that his client's salary was \$350 a month, and the claim was for that sum less \$161.75, cash drawn by his client. Mr. Byrd, who came to Hongkong last year, came into contact with Mr. Weymouth, who carried on business as Ralph Weymouth & Co., metal merchants. As Mr. Weymouth intended leaving for America he arranged with Mr. Byrd to join his firm as assistant manager at a salary of \$325. Mr. Weymouth left the Colony some time in November, and Mr. Byrd was given a full power of attorney to run the business and control its affairs. Mr. Weymouth also left a power of attorney with Father Robert and a Mr. Sadick, an assistant to Mr. Paul Chater. Before going away Mr. Weymouth intimated that he had made arrangements for the financial part of the business. He left nothing, however, which plaintiff could handle to pay his own salary or that of the large staff of employees. At the end of February there was no money with which to pay the staff, and Mr. Byrd wrote to Father Robert, but received no reply. He waited a week and then saw Mr. Paul Chater, and subsequently there was a meeting between Mr. Paul Chater, Father Robert and plaintiff in Mr. Paul Chater's office. Matters were discussed at some length, and plaintiff informed them that he intended closing the business as there was no money to pay salaries. It was then arranged that plaintiff should make a list of the salaries due, and when this was submitted Mr. Robert sent a cheque. At that meeting plaintiff indicated to the two gentlemen that his salary of \$325 was insufficient for him to carry on with a married man and proposed that it should be increased by \$25. Nothing was said at the time to indicate agreement or disagreement. The plaintiff then saw Mr. Sadick about the matter, as he felt justified in asking for another \$25 and including it in the list he submitted to Father Robert. A list was also sent to Mr. Weymouth in New York, showing the additional \$25, and a letter of acknowledgment was sent. Plaintiff carried on the business successfully, a handsome profit was made during the time of his management, and he was submitted to Father Robert until the return of Mr. Weymouth, some time in May. Towards the end of June Mr. Weymouth informed plaintiff that he no longer required his services. When Mr. Byrd asked for his salary at the end of June for that month and July Mr. Weymouth replied that he was ready to pay the money less the \$25 extra which had been drawn for five months. The plaintiff refused to agree to the deduction, and as no salary was forthcoming, Mr. (Mr. Gardiner) wrote to Mr. Weymouth but received no reply. Mr. Gardiner added: Mr. Weymouth left us without a cent. He may have a million dollars in the bank, although we don't think so.

Mr. Weymouth: I will show that Mr. Byrd was given a power of attorney and drew money from my private account at the Bank. If Mr. Byrd went to Father Robert or Mr. Paul Chater it has nothing to do with the case. Mr. Byrd says I have not paid him his salary, let him say so. I shall say what I have to say. The two gentlemen mentioned are not connected with my business, whether I have obtained money from them at any time, or the Bank, or have been helped by any Tom, Dick or Harry is nothing to do with the case. That Mr. Byrd got the money from my account in the Bank is sufficient.

His Honour remarked that Mr. Gardiner stated that his client had gone to certain people for relief. Whether he went there with Mr. Weymouth's authority or not he (His Honour) did not know.

Mr. Gardiner: Mr. Weymouth will have every opportunity of clearing himself, either when he goes into the witness-box or when he cross-examines my client.

Mr. Weymouth replied that his only object was to prevent the names of persons not connected with the affair from being introduced. He was willing to pay the plaintiff, less the \$25 for five months.

Mr. Gardiner stated that he could not accept that.

Mr. Weymouth stated that plaintiff admitted he had been paid every month, except June and July. He asked: Why bring in my financial relations?

Mr. Gardiner: Why come into Court then?

His Honour: I will make a note of your objection.

Mr. Byrd corroborated the statement of his solicitor.

Cross-examined by Mr. Weymouth, witness stated that he had drawn his salary up to May. He received that money by signing a cheque and drawing against Mr. Weymouth's account in the Bank.

He, however, received his February salary a week later than the due date. He denied that the books showed that he received his salary on February 28.

Mr. Weymouth: The books show that you drew \$100 over? Did you enter that in the books?—Witness: Yes.

Did you use the money for my business?—No.

Then you overdraw it?—It was in the middle of December and I thought I was entitled to half a month's salary and I took it.

I want to know whose authority you had to use the money for your personal use?—I had the full power of attorney to do it. It is usual.

Supposing the Chinese staff over-draw, would it be right?—They have overdrawn several times. It is a usual thing. I have done it with other employees.

But the Chinese staff paid it back. Did you pay it back?

Mr. Gardiner: We are paying it back now. We want you to take out what we owe you and give us the rest.

Mr. Weymouth: Did I ever give you authority to raise your salary from \$325 to \$350?—Witness: No.

Did you inform me about it?—You got my report. You approved of it personally when you came back.

Mr. Weymouth: I will rebut that statement. Do you claim that any other person, except yourself, to whom I had given a power of attorney, gave you power to raise your salary?—No.

You did it purely on your own power of attorney?—Primarily, yes. I went to people to whom you had given a power of attorney and told them. They are the people you recommended me to go to in time of trouble.

Were you ever paid your salary in any other way than by a cheque against my account?—No, but if it was not for me I would not have got it, as far as you were concerned. I had to go to headquarters to obtain the money. It is universally known that you have no money. We all know who turned over the money to pay the men.

No money was advanced by Mr. Paul Chater to my office?—I don't know what you call it.

Mr. Gardiner: It is rather suggested that you did a criminal act in over-drawing on account. Plaintiff: It seems so; if I had known it I would not have done it.

Mr. Weymouth went into the witness-box and stated that when he went away he gave the business into the charge of Mr. Byrd with a full power of attorney. He left sufficient funds in the bank and notices due to the office from various sources for the plaintiff to meet the necessary expenditure. The books showed that plaintiff was paid his salary every month in full; that on December 10, after taking his salary, plaintiff drew another \$100; and on January 14 he drew \$175. On January 31 he overdrawn \$25, and subsequently, until witness' return in May, plaintiff drew \$25 extra each month. The total amount of the over-draw was \$286.75. When plaintiff was discharged witness offered to pay him his salary up to the end of July—that was a month and a half's salary after he left the office. His salary was \$650 for the two months, less overdraws amounting to \$286.75, and therefore the sum came to \$363.25, which he was willing to pay. He told a shroff to give Mr. Byrd the money, but Mr. Byrd refused to take it. He got four witnesses to witness the refusal.

Mr. Gardiner: There seems to have been no sign of the money.

Mr. Weymouth: Were you there, Mr. Gardiner?

Mr. Gardiner: You will see. You had no legal tender. Did you place the money on the table?

Mr. Weymouth: I asked my shroff to give the money. I tendered it to him.

Mr. Gardiner: But that is not a legal tender.

Mr. Weymouth: I believe I had a right as an employer to discharge him without giving notice for several reasons, but did not take advantage of them and proposed to pay him up to the end of July.

Mr. Gardiner: Generosity itself! Cross-examined, witness said Father Robert had a power of attorney and could do as he pleased.

Mr. Weymouth then said that he had seen Mr. Paul Chater and Father Robert, and they denied agreeing to raise plaintiff's salary. Mr. Sadick had no power. Plaintiff had raised his salary because he had the power of attorney. Giving a person a power of attorney did not allow him to misuse his trust for his personal use. Plaintiff had committed a breach of trust. To bring in things about other people was more or less a slanderous thing. He did not see the reason why an employer should be brought to Court and lose valuable time in a case of this sort.

Mr. Gardiner: suggested that Father Robert should be brought to Court to prove that he did not agree to the raising of the salary.

His Honour: I find that the defendant evidently gave Father Robert full power of attorney and that Father Robert sanctioned the payment of \$350. It is admitted that he paid a cheque every month for the salaries on the list submitted by the plaintiff. I am afraid defendant has to pay on that power of attorney. Judgment for plaintiff with costs.

RESIGNATION OF MR. REINSCH.

PROTEST AGAINST TREATMENT OF CHINA.

A Peking telegram to the *Mainichi* says that on the 18th instant Dr. Reinsch, the American Minister to China, wired his resignation to his home Government. The message states on the authority of a certain foreigner that the step was taken by the American Minister as a result of his dissatisfaction with the China policy of the Washington Government. The expectation, the message proceeds, is that his resignation will be accepted.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

"KOREA MARU."

STEAMER ARRIVED FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, Friday September 5.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to present their bills of lading for counter-signature, and take immediate delivery from alongside steamer or the Company's godown, where all cargo impeding immediate discharge will be landed at consignees' risk.

Storage will be assessed on cargo remaining undelivered after September 11.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages will be landed into the Company's godown, where same will be examined on Monday, September 15, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the steamer or godown, and none will be entertained if presented later than three weeks after arrival of steamer.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

T. DAIGO, Manager. Hongkong, September 6, 1919.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "WEST KASSON," From SAN FRANCISCO, KOBE and SHANGHAI.

THE above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godown, where they will be examined on September 11, at 10 a.m., and September 12, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after September 15, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., J. ORAM SHEPPARD, Acting Agent. Hongkong, September 6, 1919.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

MUSIC LESSONS.

PROF. DANENBERG will resume his Piano Lessons this month. Hongkong, September 6, 1919.

AVISO.

ASSOCIACAO PORTUGUESA DE SOCORROS MUTUOS. ESCOLA DE PORTUGUES.

Previne-se os interessados que as aulas desta Escola comecaram a funcionar desde Segunda-feira, 8 do corrente, nos legares de costume. Para outros informacoes, e aquisicao de Livros dirigirse ao Professor, Revmo. Sr. P. Benjamin da Silva. Hongkong, 5 de Setembro de 1919. O Secretario, VICENTE P. SOARES.

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Importers of Goods, and Agents for the Import and Export of Goods. Consignees of PRODUCE advanced against CASH. To be repaid to best advantage. C.I.F. offers invited. Samples reported on and valued free of charge. Market Reports issued. We handle—Metals, Bricks, Lard, Tallow, Oil and Old Stock, Canned Goods, Fruit, Rice and Rice Bran, Eggs and Sea Products. INVENTS carefully selected. Export Buyers in all departments. Our representative WILL BE IN HONGKONG about October 1st. Letters addressed "H. E. R. Eastern" Co the office of this paper will reach him.

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from THE REGISTRAR SUPREME COURT, to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, September 8, 1919, at 12 noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, The whole of the Valuable Stock in trade of the "Victoria Motor Car Co." 145 and 147 Des Voeux Road, Central, consisting of— Six Motor Cars Spare parts, accessories, Repair tools, etc., etc. (to be sold in one lot). Terms—Cash. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, September 6, 1919.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on WEDNESDAY, September 10, 1919, at 12 noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, The Motor Boat "Din On" Teakwood Hull, coppered below waterline, built 1912. Length 30 feet Beam 12 feet Draught 2 feet 6 inches 15-20 H.P. Petrol Auto Marine Motor complete with navigating lights, anchors, etc. Saloon, Lavatory and Pantry. In good running order. Inspecting orders, and further particulars may be had from the undersigned. Terms—Cash. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, September 6, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned), on WEDNESDAY, September 10, 1919, at 2.30 p.m., The Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Premises, Kowloon-Godown E. & G. Mild round steel bars. 50 tons 1 1/16" x 40' 75 " 1 1/8" x 40' 75 " 7/8" x 40' 75 " 1 1/16" x 40' 50 " 3/32" x 40' 20 " 1 3/8" x 40' Terms—Cash. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, September 6, 1919.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANKER & CO.

WEST RIVER PASSENGER SERVICE.

The M/S "KONG NING" (Captain WILKS), will leave the Young Tai Hing Wharf (Connaught Road West) at 5 p.m. on 8th inst. for WUCHOW via West River Ports.

This Vessel has excellent European accommodation for First Class passengers, and was built expressly for the West River trade, being fitted with electric light and fans and is complete with every modern convenience.

An excellent table is provided. Owing to the lack of hotel accommodation in Wuchow passengers taking the round trip will be allowed to remain on board the vessel without extra charge.

For freight and passage apply to

BANKER & CO., 1st Floor Hotel Mansions, or Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SONS, Passenger Agents.

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT !!

"THE GLOBE TROTTERS"

PRESENT A FAREWELL "POT POURRI"

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THE STRING BAND FROM THE "VENEZUELA" WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE, AND A CAPITAL ENJOYMENT YOU COULD NOT GET ANYWHERE DON'T FAIL TO COME TO THE VICTORIA TO-MORROW NIGHT. THERE IS ALSO A BIG SELECTION OF THE LATEST WORLD HAPPENINGS.

NOTICES.

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HAND MADE

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RECORDS.

- A 5944 {EVERY LITTLE WHILE ... Fox trot
- {IT'S NOT YOUR NATIONALITY ...
- A 6002 {I DON'T WANT TO GET WELL ... One step
- {SMILE & SHOW YOUR DIMPLE ...
- A 6008 {CHIN CHIN CHINAMAN ... Fox trot
- {DOING HIS BIT FOR THE GIRLS ... One step

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VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

| S.S. | Leave Hong-kong about | Due Marseilles about | Due London about |
|----------|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| "NAGOYA" | 10th September | 15th October | 24th October |
| "KHIVA" | 23rd October | 25th November | 4th December |

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

| S.S. | Leave Hong-kong about | Due Bombay about |
|----------|-----------------------|------------------|
| "DUNERA" | 7th Sept. at 4 p.m. | 28th September |

CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS AND RANGOON.

| S.S. | Leave Hong-kong about | Due Calcutta about |
|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| "ARRATON APCAR" | 9th Sept. 1st Oct. | 12th Oct. |

SHANGHAI, KOREA AND YOKOHAMA.

| S.S. | Leave Hong-kong about | Due Yokohama about |
|---------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| "KHIVA" | 25th Sept. | 9th October |

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Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

For JAVA PORTS.

For JAPAN PORTS.

HOKUTO MARU

on 9th Sept.

For Freight or Passage apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.



OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| LONDON & ANTWERP | Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said. |
| ALTAI MARU | Thursday, 11th September. |
| ALASKA MARU | Saturday, 20th September. |
| SENDAI & BOMBAY | Monthly service, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer. |
| GUENOS AIRE, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE. | |
| TACOMA MARU | Monday, 18th September. |
| BOMBAY COLOMBO | Regular fortnightly service via Singapore. |
| BURMA MARU | Wednesday, 10th September. |
| SIAM MARU | Wednesday, 26th September. |
| SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE | Regular monthly service. |
| SHISEN MARU | Saturday, 6th September. |
| SYDNEY, MELBOURNE | Monthly service calling at AUSTRALIA, NZ and ADELAIDE. |
| LUZON MARU | Beginning of October. |
| VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA. | |
| CHICAGO MARU | Monthly fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S. in connection with Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. |
| MANILA MARU | Tuesday, 30th September. |
| JAPAN PORTS | |
| SAIGON MARU | Tuesday, 23rd September. |
| INDUS MARU | Monday, 29th September. |
| ARELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOY. | |
| SOSHU MARU | These steamers have excellent accommodation for third and class Saloon Passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. WHARF, near the Harbour Office. |
| For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY. | |
| SOSHU MARU | Thursday, 11th September, at 9 a.m. |
| For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY. | |
| KAIJO MARU | Sunday, 7th September, at 10 a.m. |

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YASUDA, Manager.
No. 1, Queen's Building.
Tel. No. 744 & 745.

KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO

DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.

TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| FOR | STEAMERS | SO SAIL |
|-------------------------|----------|---------------------|
| SHANGHAI | SHANTUNG | Sept. 7, Daylight. |
| SHANGHAI | SUNSHINE | Sept. 8, Daylight. |
| SHANGHAI | TEAN | Sept. 9, Daylight. |
| SWATOW & BANGKOK | KANCHOW | Sept. 9, at 11 a.m. |
| MANILA, CEBU & HONOLULU | TAKING | Sept. 9, at 3 p.m. |
| SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN | YINCHOW | Sept. 10, Daylight. |

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, amply equipped with Electric Light and Fan in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 38.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

| For | STEAMERS | SO SAIL |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| TIENTSIN via WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO | CHIPSING | TUESDAY, Sept. 9, Daylight. |
| STRAITS & CALCUTTA | NAMSANG | TUESDAY, Sept. 9, at 3 p.m. |
| SHANGHAI | WOSANG | THURSDAY, Sept. 11, Daylight. |
| MANILA | YUEN SANG | FRIDAY, Sept. 12, at 1 p.m. |
| SHANGHAI | KWONGSANG | SUNDAY, Sept. 14, Daylight. |
| KOBE | CHAKSANG | WEDDAY, Sept. 17, at 5 p.m. |
| MANILA | LOONGSANG | FRIDAY, Sept. 19, at 3 p.m. |

CALCUTTA LINE—This line has now been re-organized and affords regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang. Steamers from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Swatow.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Southern Ports via Shanghai. Through Billings are issued to all Northern and Southern Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong and Swatow.

BOMBAY LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Swatow by a steamer having spacio accommodation for passengers.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Southern Ports via Shanghai. Through Billings are issued to all Northern and Southern Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Tel. No. 215.THE ADMIRAL LINE.
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.
TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

"CITY OF SPOKANE" About September 22.

"SEATTLE SPIRIT" About October 24.

For PORTLAND direct.

"WABAN" About October 11.

"WEST MUNDAY" About November 18.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephones 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansions.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers Tons Leave Hongkong.

*KORUA MARU 10,000 10th September.

*NIPPON MARU 11,000 25th September.

*TENYO MARU 22,000 2nd October.

*SHIBUKI MARU 20,000 11th October.

*SHINYO MARU 12,000 28th October.

*PERSIA MARU 9,000 10th November.

[From Yokohama. *Omitting call at Shanghai]

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU.

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, BALNEO DE BAILOA.

CALLAO, ARIOA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers Tons Leave Hongkong.

*ANTO MARU 15,500 Sept. 10th.

*BEITO MARU 14,000 Nov. 4th.

*KIYO MARU 17,200 Jan. 8th.

*Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—
T. DAIGO, Manager,
KING'S BUILDING.

Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

Koninklyke Paketvaart Maatschappij.
(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA).

THE Steamship

"VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched on the 26th September to—
SINGAPORE, PENANG and BELAWAN DELI.

This vessel offers excellent Cabin-accommodation for Saloon-passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight and Passage apply to—
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
Agents.

Telephone No. 1574.

SHIPPING

CP
OS

SAILINGS

HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (*Moji) Kobe & Yokohama)

STEAMERS FROM HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

Empress of Asia Oct. 3 Oct. 20

Empress of Japan Oct. 13 Nov. 5

Monteagle Oct. 19 Nov. 12

Empress of Russia Oct. 30 Nov. 17

Empress of Asia Nov. 27 Dec. 15

Empress of Japan Dec. 10 Dec. 31

Empress of Russia Dec. 25 Jan. 12

Monteagle Jan. 1 Jan. 25

*Owing to Japanese Quarantine Regulations "Empress of Russia", 4th September will not call at Shanghai.

Passage Fares Hongkong to United Kingdom.

Empress of Russia Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

18,300 Tons Reg. Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Asia \$481 MONTAGLE 6,168 Tons Reg. Gold

18,300 Tons Reg. Gold 6,168 Tons Reg. Gold

Fares subject to change without notice.

Registrations for Passage for Season 1920 now being made.

For particulars regarding passage rates, sailings and reservations of accommodation, also literature of ships and descriptive literature, apply to—
P. D. SUTHERLAND,
General Agent, Passenger Dept.
HONGKONG.J. H. WALLACE,
General Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST FORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Saloons and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN LAYING.

HAIHONG Capt. J. W. Evans SATURDAY, 6th September at 4 p.m.

HAIKUN Capt. A. H. Stewart TUESDAY, 8th September at 1 p.m.

QUINNEBAUG Capt. Madin FRIDAY, 12th September at 1 p.m.

SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For FREIGHT and PASSENGER apply to—
DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.
General Managers.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" (10,000 tons) "NILE" (11,000 tons) "CHINA" (10,500 tons)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

November 1st, 1919. October 1st, 1919. September 11th, 1919.

AN UNSURPASSED, HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. E. KITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

Prince's Buildings, Lee House, Street, Tel. 1934.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING

From Hongkong: Connecting with From Colombo:

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1st AND 2nd CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to—
THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
MARSHALL AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Blackall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPFERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

For STEAMERS SATE.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

Or to REISS & Co., Canton.

NEW YORK DIRECT

JOINT SERVICE OF THE

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LD. & CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BLACKALL S.S. CO., LD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

"TRENKAR" via Suva 11th September.

"EUBYMDON" via Suva 11th October.

"CITY OF NEWCASTLE" via Suva 7th November.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.

HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO., CANTON.

BROTHERLY LOVE IN THE BALKANS.

God said to a Bulgarian one day: "Ask of Me whatever you wish, and I will do it for you; but I shall do twice as much for your neighbour." The Bulgarian, without hesitation, put out one of his own eyes.

Again, once a Bulgarian and a Greek entered into a partnership. They acquired three limbs. When the time came to divide up, the Bulgarian said: "The first limb belongs to me by right; the second you will give me because you are my partner and you love me; and the third I take away from you because I am the stronger."

Mr. A. Andreades tells these two stories in the June number of the North American Review in illustration and explanation of the intense feeling with which the Greeks regard their Bulgarian neighbours. The second, he says, was time and again told by the Greeks among themselves in the spring of 1913; between the first and second Balkan wars, when Bulgaria was claiming Central Macedonia on the ground of nationality. Southern Macedonia for commercial reasons, and Thrace by virtue of their victories at Loup-Bourgeois. The purpose of Mr. Andreades' article is to show that by the Treaty of Bucharest, Greece, and not Bulgaria, was wronged, and that at the present moment Bulgaria is carrying on a persistent campaign of propaganda in Greece and in the Balkans generally which needs to be sternly checked by the Allies if serious consequences are not to ensue.

Her claims on Thrace have been rejected by the Paris Conference, which gives Thracian coast of the River Arda to Greece, on condition that a commercial outlet be given to Bulgaria on the Aegean; but this rectification by no means redresses the balance. The boundless ambition of Bulgaria, backed up by Tsarist Russia, has always been the stumbling block to a Balkan Federation. Now, if we want peace and justice to reign in the Balkans, Sofia must be made to understand that the traditions of Russian and Austrian diplomacy have been wiped out and that the great democratic nations can and will no longer befriend Bulgaria at the expense of the legitimate rights of their Balkan Allies.

THE RIOTS IN INDIA.

Mr. G. A. Natesan, the editor of The Indian Review (Madras), in a very outspoken article on the situation in India, writes:—

The riots at Amritsar, Lahore and Ahmedabad, and the vicious and brutal outrages upon lives and property, are things which no Government can possibly tolerate, and all friends of peace, order and progress must certainly do the only duty that lies before them and that is to support the authorities in their endeavours to restore peace and prevent further disorders of any kind. The immediate task of Government must certainly be to root out the mischievous elements that have taken advantage of Mr. Gandhi's movement to foment discontent and encourage disorder and violence. Quite in keeping with the highest ideal of truth, which he has set up for himself, Mr. Gandhi has confessed his mistake and has with a penitence which the noblest type of humanity alone is capable of begun in right earnest to co-operate with the Government in restoring normal conditions.

If the Government of India, which has had at its command its experienced civil officials, who have been claiming to represent and correctly interpret the feelings of the people of this country, have failed to properly gauge the power of the new impulse that has been lately surging from one end of the country to the other and the deep-rooted nature and strength of the opposition to the Rowlatt Bill and the menacing situation it was producing, surely, without in the least attempting to minimise the responsibility that lay on Mr. Gandhi, he was judging human nature by his own lofty standard and was relying a little too much on his experience in South Africa and the success of the Passive Resistance movement there.

Mr. Gandhi has had the courage and candour to own his mistake and we believe that this has enhanced his reputation for truth and his abhorrence of all disorder and violence. Will it be too much to expect the Government of the Punjab to have the courage to own its mistake and its influence and power over the people? For if ever there was a time which demanded a frank and courageous statement of the present situation, it is now.

RHEUMATISM.

HAVE you ever tried Chamberlain's Pain-Expeller for rheumatism? If not, you are wasting time as the longer this disease runs on the harder it is to cure. Get a bottle to-day, apply it with a vigorous massage to the afflicted parts and you will be surprised and delighted at the relief obtained. For sale by All Chemists and Storekeepers.

SHIPPING

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA
& APCAR LINES(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICESSTRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST
INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, AND
SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

| S.S. | Leave HONGKONG about | Due MARSEILLES about | Due LONDON about |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| NAGOYA KHIVA | 10th September 23rd October | 15th October 26th November | 24th October 4th December |

BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

| S.S. | Leaves Hongkong about | due Bombay about |
|--------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| DUNERA | 7th Sept. at 4 p.m. | 28th Sept. |

CALCUTTA via STRAITS and RANGOON.

| S.S. | Leaves Hongkong about | due Calcutta about |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| ARRATON APCAR ITOLA | 9th Sept. 1st Oct. | Due Calcutta about 30th Sept. 26th Oct. |

SAILINGS ALSO TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

| S.S. | Leaves Hongkong about | due Yokohama about |
|-------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| KHIVA | 26th Sept. | 8th October |

Tickets interchangeable.
P. & O. Australian Tickets are interchangeable with the New Zealand
Shipping Co. (via Panama) or by Orient Company.
Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's steamers between Singapore and
Calcutta or Madras in lieu of the section P. & O. Ticket Singapore to Colombo.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents
regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents
or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the
Consignees and the Company's Surveyors Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m.
on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the
steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will
be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passengers, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG.

E. HING & CO.
LARGE STOCK OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS,
viz. Steel Ship Plates, Angles and Bars.
Also Shipchandlery Articles.
Telephone No. 1114. 25, Wing Woo Street, Central.

N. Y. K.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai &
Japan ports.Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern
Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

FUSHIMI MARU (Omitting Manila)...Friday, 19th September, at 11 a.m.

KATORI MARU (Omitting Keelung)...Tuesday, 14th October, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang,
Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

IYO MARU...Friday, 19th September, at Noon.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU...Wednesday, 24th September, at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU...Wednesday, 22nd October, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Murnora,
San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Capé.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

KOSOKU MARU...Early of September.

HWAB-WU...Middle of September.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

YETOROKU MARU...Monday, 15th September.

TSURUGA MARU...Tuesday, 30th September.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU...Sunday, 21st September, at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU...Saturday, 18th October, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KAGA MARU...Thursday, 18th September, at 11 a.m.

YOKOHAMA MARU...Thursday, 2nd October, at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, etc.).

WAKASA MARU (London, Antwerp & Rotterdam)...End of September.

TSUYAMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool)...Thursday, 2nd October.

DELAGOA MARU (London, Antwerp & Rotterdam)...Middle of October.

TOYOKO MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool)...End of October.

For further information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
S. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 202 & 203.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two slipways and can accommodate any craft
of 200 feet long.
Town Office: 48, Cross Street, Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 459.
Shipyard: Shum-Sai-Yee, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.
Estimates furnished on application.
WONG-PING-WAI, Manager.
Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

| DESTINATION. | VESSEL'S NAME | FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO | TO BE DESPATCHED |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c. | Korea Maru | Toyo Kisen Kaisha | On 10th September. |
| San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c. | Nippon Maru | Toyo Kisen Kaisha | On 10th Sept. |
| San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c. | Venezuela | Pacific Mail S.S. Co. | On 10th Sept. at Noon. |
| San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c. | Esador | Pacific Mail S.S. Co. | On 10th Sept. at Noon. |
| San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c. | China | China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd. | On 11th Sept. |
| San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c. | Nile | China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd. | On 1st October. |
| San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c. | City of Spokane | The Admiral Line | About 22nd Sept. |
| Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria & Vancouver. | Osaka Shosen Kaisha | Osaka Shosen Kaisha | On 10th Sept. |
| Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle & Tacoma. | Osaka Shosen Kaisha | Osaka Shosen Kaisha | On 10th Sept. |
| Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan, &c. | Empress of Asia | Canadian O.S. Ltd. | On 10th Sept. |
| Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan, &c. | Empress of Japan | Canadian O.S. Ltd. | On 10th Sept. |
| Manila, Cebu & Hongkong. | Butterfield & Swire | Butterfield & Swire | On 10th Sept. |
| Australian Ports via Manila. | Togo Maru | Toyo Kisen Kaisha | On 10th Sept. |
| Australian Ports via Japan. | Anyo Maru | Toyo Kisen Kaisha | On 10th Sept. |
| Portland. | Coast | The Admiral Line | About 10th October. |
| Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama. | Nikko Maru | Nippon Yusen Kaisha | On 21st Sept. at 11 a.m. |
| Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama. | Kaga Maru | Nippon Yusen Kaisha | On 18th Sept. at 11 a.m. |
| Shanghai | Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. | Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. | On 6th Sept. at 11 a.m. |
| Shanghai | Sinkiang | Butterfield & Swire | On 6th Sept. at 11 a.m. |
| Shanghai | Suming | Butterfield & Swire | On 6th Sept. at 11 a.m. |
| Straits & Calcutta | Namsang | Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. | On 6th Sept. at 11 a.m. |
| Alcutta via Straits & Rangoon. | Yatoroki Maru | Nippon Yusen Kaisha | On 15th Sept. |
| Singapore, Penang & Bataavia-Deli. | San Wai-wai | Java-China-Japan Line | On 15th Sept. |
| Takao via Swatow & Amoy | Shan Maru | Osaka Shosen Kaisha | On 15th Sept. |
| Keelung via Swatow & Amoy | Kaiko Maru | Osaka Shosen Kaisha | On 15th Sept. |
| Swatow, Amoy & Poochow | Haihong | Douglas, Lapraik & Co. | On 15th Sept. |
| Manila | Yunsang | Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. | On 15th Sept. |
| Japan | Hokuto Maru | Dodwell & Co., Ltd. | On 15th Sept. |
| Bombay & Colombo | Burns Maru | Osaka Shosen Kaisha | On 15th Sept. |
| London and Antwerp | Altair Maru | Osaka Shosen Kaisha | On 15th Sept. |
| London via Suez, Port Said & Cebu | Iyo Maru | Nippon Yusen Kaisha | On 15th Sept. |
| Mauritius, Deagoa Bay, Durban | Tacoma Maru | Osaka Shosen Kaisha | On 15th Sept. |
| Bombay, via Singapore, Malacca & Colombo | Nagoya | P. & O.-B.I. & A.L. | On 15th Sept. |

Y. K. K.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1

NANYO MARU No. 2

NANYO MARU No. 3

SODEGAURA MARU.

KYODO MARU No. 13

TAMON MARU No. 1

ASOSAN MARU.

CHEIAN MARU.

KUMAKATA MARU.

REGULAR SERVICE FOR

FREIGHT BETWEEN

HONGKONG,

BANGKOK

and/or

SINGAPORE.

For Particulars Please Apply to—

M. KOBAYASHI, Agent.

Tel. No. 140 & 155.

Top Floor, King's Building.

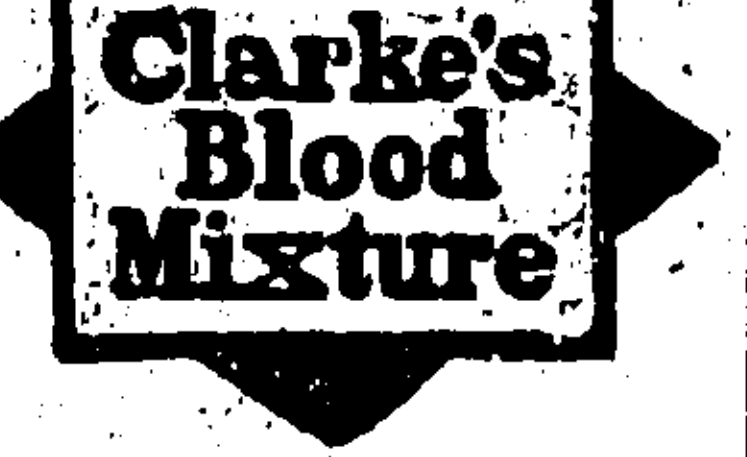
"For the Blood is the Life."

YOUR BLOOD WANTS
PURIFYING.IF YOU are troubled with Eczema,
Blotches, Spots, Pimples,
Bolls, Sores or Eruptions of any kind
continually bursting through the skin.IF YOU are suffering from the aches
and pains of Bad Legs,
Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Sprains,
and Ulcers of the Throat, Stomach,
Blood Poison, etc.IF YOU have that constant itching
and inflammation of Piles.IF YOU are in the grip of Rheu-
matism, Sciatica, Lumbago,
Gout, etc.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate
treatment through the blood, to don't waste your time and money on useless
lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin.
What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the
root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poison-
ous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood
Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack,
overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising),
and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

The True Value of
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
is certified by a most remarkable col-
lection of unopposed testimonials from
patients of all classes—patients
who have been cured after doctors and
hospitals have given them up as incur-
able—patients who have been cured
after trying many other treatments
without success—patients who not
only have been cured of the particular
Skin or Blood Complaint from which
they were suffering, but also have
found great improvement in their
general health. (See pamphlet round
bottle).

Over 50 years success. Pleasant to
take and warranted free from any inju-
rious effects. Of all Chemists and Store-
keepers. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.



The World's Best Blood Purifier.
CURES ALL
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship,

"SHIDZUKA MARU,"

having arrived from the above Ports,

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed

that their Goods will be landed at their

respective Godowns of the Hongkong &
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,
and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified

that they must produce an Import Permit

signed by the Superintendent of the
Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before
bills of lading can be contemplated.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods

are to be left in the Godowns where they

will be examined on September 9, at
10 a.m. and September 11, at 10 a.m.All claims must be presented within a
month of the steamer's arrival here, after
which they cannot be recognised.No claim will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godown, and all
Goods remaining undelivered after
September 11, will be subject to rent.No Fire Insurance whatever will be
effected.Consignees are requested to send in
their Bills of Lading for contemplation
immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Alexander Buildings.

J. ORAM SHEPPARD,
Agent.

Hongkong, September 4, 1919.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "VENEZUELA"

From SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU,

JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND
MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having

arrived from the above mentioned ports,

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed

that their Cargo will be landed at their

respective Godowns of the Hongkong &
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,
and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified

that they must produce an Import Permit

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PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Alexander Buildings.

J. ORAM SHEPPARD,
Agent.

Hongkong, September 4, 1919.

P. & O. S. N. Co.

STEAM FOR

STRAITS, COLOMBO, BOMBAY,

EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS
AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATA-

VIA PERSIAN GULF, CONTINEN-

TAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH

AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer Dunera

carrying His Majesty's Mails will

be despatched from this port on or about

7th September taking Cargo for the above

ports. Passengers' accommodation in

the connecting vessel, if available secured

before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy,

France and London (under arrangement)

will be conveyed in this steamer

proceeding via Bombay and there

transhipped to the onerary steamer for

Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office

until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The

contents and value of all packages are

required.

For further particulars, sailing dates,
etc. apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong.

KWONG SANG & CO.

87, 88 & 89, Cross Street, Central.

Ship-Charterers, Metal and

Coal Merchants, Sailmakers, Pro-

visioners, Contractors, Riggers and

Stewards. Engineers Tools.

Estimates on application.

Tel. Office 224 and 225.

Godown 718.

MITSUBISHI SHOJI

KAISHA, LTD.

(Mitsubishi Trading Co.)

COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS and

EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF

TAKASHIMA, COAL, MUTARE

KIRIWA, YOKOHAMA, KANAGAWA

HOJO, YAMAZUTA, SAGO, KAWADA

SHINKEI, KAMITAMADA, HIRAI

and OYUBARI COAL MINES.

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Kure, Kobe, Osaka, Tsuruga, Nagoya,

Yokohama, Tokyo, Hakodate, Muroran,

Otaru, Vladivostok, Peking, Tientsin,

Dairen, Tientsin, Hankow, Shanghai,

Tientsin, Hongkong, Canton, Hankow,

Manila, Singapore, Calcutta, London
and New York.

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Agency for:—THE OSAKA MARINE

& FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars apply to—

S. SAKI, Manager.

No. 14, PRINCE STREET, HONGKONG.

SHIPPING

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO

U. S. Mail Line.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."

14,000 Tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

The Sunshine Belt.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at Noon.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10th.

S.S. "ECUADOR" WEDNESDAY, Oct. 8th.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5th.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead

electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS and large

RAPIDITY OF COMMUNICATION.

[By J. G. SWIFT MACNEILL.]

A very good man of my acquaintance was wont to remark, "Remember that to everything there is an objection; everything has its drawback." The undoubted advantage of time and space which has attained its glorious climax by the successful flights across the Atlantic is a benefit to mankind of so incalculable a nature as to render the suggestion of any drawbacks to the form of increased facilities for rapid communication an audacious paradox favouring of the provocative. Rapidity of communication, however, must entail one disadvantage which is as distinct in the balance when contrasted with the countless blessings it bestows. It will be a great disadvantage to the historian of the future. The telegraph, with its wireless developments, the telephone, rapidity of travel by land, by sea, and in a very short time by air, will render largely a thing of the past the confidential correspondence which to the writer of history was a mine of information, regarding not merely the great representative events of the past, but the feelings and motives of the statesmen who took leading parts in the moulding of the history of their time. The voluminous private, confidential, and secret correspondence between statesmen from which the true inwardness of policy in its counsels and its execution can alone be understood and reflected by succeeding generations must, in the necessity of things, be discarded, if not indeed discredited, by the facility of personal conversation. The long, unbroken rest from the distractions of public affairs in these gone by, vouchsafed to men, even with the turmoil and conflict of political warfare, by long sea voyages, has been rendered impossible by wireless messages, and, above all, interest in all the minor features of events and the filling up of the picture has been diminished by an immediate knowledge of the result of some important matter, the news of the particulars being left to follow.

All these drawbacks are indeed not worthy of being seriously considered when contrasted with the enormous advantages of immediate communication of intelligence and rapidity of travel from one place to another. The controversy evoked by Lord French's stirring volume "1914" in this connection irresistibly suggests the question: "How would these disputes and divergencies of mind between generals and Ministers have been adjusted, how would the fortunes of the Great War have been changed or modified if the restrictions of communication which prevailed at comparatively short time previously had been then in operation?" In short, communications between the home Government and the command in our Expeditionary Force had been as curtailed in 1914 as they were in the times of Rodney or of Gough, and if Lord French had then been left with an absolutely free hand in the conduct of the war?

It is quite certain that if there had been the same facility of communication in the time of Rodney or of Gough as there is to-day history would have been much altered, and that two great careers, the one naval and the other military, which fill an important page in the annals of their country would have been terminated in the blackness of an eclipse. Sir James Graham, the celebrated statesman of the early Victorian period, in his examination before a Select Committee of the House, gave the following evidence, albeit unconsciously, in relation to the fact that Lord Rodney, if there had been the present means of communication by telegraph and steam, would have been superseded in disgrace, and the great naval victory of 12th April, 1782, over De Grasse in the West Indies which restored the English prestige would not have been won.

There is this remarkable fact, that Lord Keppel had serious quarrels and misunderstanding with Lord Rodney, and Lord Keppel, being First Lord of the Admiralty, recalled Lord Rodney from the command in the West Indies in a manner the most summary and the least considerate that can well be imagined. It so happened that the order for his recall from the West Indies crossed the despatch bearing Lord Rodney's account of his great victory of the 12th April, and it was by mere accident that Lord Rodney was not recalled on the eve of the battle of the 12th April.

ARMED ROBBERY IN DE VORUX ROAD.

ONE MAN STABBED.

"An armed robbery is reported to have taken place in the Wa Yuen Restaurant at 2.30 a.m. this morning. Ten men went into the restaurant by pairs, seated themselves at different tables, and ordered fruit. While the foks were taking the orders the men suddenly pulled out revolvers and threatening the men drove them into the kitchen where they were trussed up. One of the foks who attempted to struggle was stabbed in the right fore-arm with a dagger. A partner of the shop was also overpowered and bound and gagged. The men then closed the front door and taking the key of the safe from the partner's pocket opened it and stole \$700. They remained in the shop for 20 minutes and then left by the front door. The foks released themselves and blew police whistles. A policeman managed to arrest one of the robbers who was armed with a revolver.

THE EXPORTATION OF SILVER.

CHARGES UNDER NEW ORDINANCE.

Seven Chinese were charged at the Magistracy this morning, under the new Silver exportation order with attempting to export over \$5 silver subsidiary coins. (Altogether they had about 4850 ten cent pieces.) Mr. Smith explained to the men the reason why the Government was compelled to make this regulation and asked them to make it known to their friends. He said there was a large shortage of subsidiary coins in the Colony owing to people exporting them to Canton and the Government wished to prevent it. He warned the people not to commit such an offence again as they would be severely dealt with. He did not intend to impose a fine but would confiscate the silver.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. W. Legan & Co. report on Sept. 5: During the past week our Market has been quiet but prices of all stocks have been well maintained. Money is fairly easy and the prospects for the September settlement, which is heavy, appear bright. Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks are still required for \$680 with no shares available. Marine Insurance.—Cantons have buyers at \$435. North China, at \$200, and the Easterns at \$230. No business has been reported in London and Yangtze which remain nominal at \$212½ and \$280 respectively. Fire Insurance.—Hongkong Fire is wanted at \$347. China Fire is neglected at \$128. Shipping.—Macao Steamships after business at \$211, are wanted at \$24. Shell Transporters have sellers at 178½. Indochina are neglected and remain nominal at \$193 (deferred) and \$32 (preferred). Star Ferries have sellers at \$351. Miscellaneous.—No transactions have taken place in this market. China Sigsbee remains nominal at \$178 and Macdonalds \$16. Doles and Wharves.—Kowloon Doles on the announcement of a \$4 interim dividend have advanced from our last quotation of \$174 to a buying rate of \$180. Kowloon Wharves are still wanted at \$101 cash and \$104½ October delivery. Shanghai Doles are in demand at \$110½. Miscellaneous.—Cements are wanted at \$8.80. China Lights (new) \$3.40, (old) \$7.40. Electrics \$80. Peak Trams (old) \$72. Watsons \$51. Pavells \$12 and Wisemans \$20 all buyers.

although he could have justified himself by a word, led the Government of the day to sacrifice him, although Chillianwala was not a drawn battle but a victory, and a powerful factor in the destruction of the Sikh power. Sir Charles Napier was sent out to supersede Lord Gough, but before the change could take place—through lack of facilities of communication—Gough had won on February 21, 1849, the great victory of Goojerat, which was followed by the unconditional surrender of the Sikh armies. It was not until May, 1849, that Gough vacated his command. On his return to England he found the General who would never have the General and saved thereby the Indian Empire if the home Government could have superseded him with the rapidity they desired and advanced a step in the peace and awarded a pension to himself and the next two heirs to the title. Difficulty in communication between the home Government and naval and military commanders has at times been not without its advantages.

AMONG THE BOLSHEVIKS.

MR. GOODE'S ATTEMPT TO REACH MOSCOW.

IMPRESSIONS OF SOVIET RULE.

[A special correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, Mr. William T. Goode, has just made an attempt to reach Moscow, and succeeded in travelling through the Bolshevik lines to Velikie Luze, about 200 miles from Moscow, before being turned back. An account of his experiences, despatched via Reval on June 16, is given below.]

ON THE BOLSHEVIST FRONT. I send through Reval the bare outlines of my attempt to reach Moscow with two other men, which ended at Velikie Luze, one train stage from Moscow, where we were turned back through what I believe to be the incredible folly of our leader, a Finn. It was a trying experience, but very useful, and I hope the next attempt will be completely successful.

Finding difficulty at Pskov, we returned to Iskoroski, got to the lines with much toil, crossed, and were sent to Ostrov, Rezhitsa, and finally Velikie Luze. Going and returning we crossed over a good deal of the government of Pskov. We passed through the outpost lines and brigade and divisional headquarters, stayed in one town, and travelled on foot, by horse, and used the railway for hundreds of yards. I talked to commissaries, officers, soldiers, Iskoroski, peasants, and women. For five days we were prisoners of the Bolsheviks; yet we were treated with the greatest consideration.

AMONG THE BOLSHEVIST FRONT. The soldiers in this area were mostly Communists, and are in hard condition, well fed, equipped, and armed. The officers of the out-post company and the brigade were of the intellectual class, with the manners of gentlemen and the sympathetic consideration of men of the world. To us, who had dropped from them from the clouds, they were kindly, even generous, and they were largely amused at the opinion of the hold by the Western world. No officer could have behaved better, and the responsibility for our failure does not lie at their door. Discipline seemed weak at the outpost, but an attack was made while we were there, and in a few minutes every man was at his post without comment. Elsewhere the discipline was stiffer, and the old military traditions are re-established. Men conscripted from the land go unwillingly, and are the weak spot in the Bolshevik army, which yet contains two million well-trained men.

Food in Pskov is bad and very dear, but elsewhere the people are not in bad condition, in spite of food prices, and beggars are no more numerous than in pre-war days. The story that the peasants refuse to work the land is in this sector quite untrue. The crops are vast, in excellent order, and nearly ripe. There is clearly resentment among the peasants, but they work even in the lines with complete indifference. In Ostrov the bourgeois are hostile, but submit, and all work for the Soviet.

WELL-MANAGED RAILWAYS. The railways are well managed, and the permanent way and stations are in good order. The rolling stock and engines are worn, but carefully tended and used. Military traffic amounts to 95 per cent of the whole. It is a triumph of organisation, pointing to able and constructive administration both of the railways and the military. The private shops in Ostrov are largely closed, but there are two co-ops of the Soviet, formerly co-operative stores. A bath costs nothing. The theatre is open, and is packed with town-folk.

The whole appearance of this country is so different from the fantastic descriptions given in the West that the shock of disillusion is great. The general impression I gained is that the governing administration is a strongly organised Communist system, changing according to force of circumstances. The weak points are the land question and the unwilling concepts, but the ring of enemies only stiffens the Bolshevik resistance and helps Bolshevism. Petrograd will never be taken by the North Russian Corps nor Moscow by Kolchak or Denikin.

A CANTERBURY DISCOVERY.

An interesting picture of the foundations of St. Augustine's Church, Canterbury, recently laid bare by excavators working on the description left by a medieval manuscript in "Land and Water" (July 3).

These excavations seek to find the site of the first monastery founded there by King Ethelbert of Kent and St. Augustine in the year 597. Part of this site has now been laid bare, and the authorities are asking for a further £8,000 to enable them to carry on the work until the whole ground plan of the monastic church has been exposed to view. The excavators have been guided by the descriptions of the monastic buildings given by Goscelin, the monk of Maudes, who came to England and made his home here in 1038.

CHINA BANKING CONSORTIUM.

JAPAN'S SPECIAL POSITION.

THE WHIP HAND AMONG THE POWERS IN CHINA.

The Government has issued instructions to the Japanese representatives at Washington, London and Paris, ordering them to intimate to the Governments to which they are accredited the fact that Japan is willing to join the proposed Banking Consortium for China on the understanding that Manchuria and Mongolia are excluded from the operations of the pool. At the same time, the representatives of the Yokohama Specie Bank and Japan Industrial Bank were invited to the Foreign Office and the circumstances under which the decision referred to was reached by the Japanese Government were explained to them, with a request that Messrs. Odagiri and Tatsumi, who are in London, be notified of the Government's policy and asked to explain the matter to the representatives of the bankers' groups of other Powers concerned in London.

The real question at issue in the Consortium discussion is whether Japan can get something more than participation on equal terms with the other Powers. The "Asahi" considers that Japan has the whip hand in China and sets the problem and its possibilities forth as follows:—

"Though the Banking Consortium has nominally the exalted aim of common effort among the Powers in developing China, its real object is to prevent competitive investment among the Powers and impose mutual restraints. From China's standpoint, separate loans would be more advantageous, which she could borrow where and for what purpose she liked. When the Sextuple Loan Syndicate was formed a few years ago its operations were limited to political loans, and China therefore felt no inconvenience. In the case of the present Consortium, however, not only political but economic loans are to be included. Consequently China will suffer heavy restraints and disadvantages, political and economic. Since the rumour of organisation of the Consortium arose, Mr. Liang Shih-yi and other leading Chinese financiers are agitating against the Consortium, on the ground that it will be a serious disadvantage for China if, in future, she can borrow only from the Consortium and on its own conditions. They also express the fear that the Consortium will lead in the end to the territorial internationalisation of China. They declare that Japan, with her special position and interests in such a scheme and urge her to break up the Consortium. They have even distributed a manifesto to this effect among leading Japanese."

If we take the present condition of China into consideration and bring ourselves to the standpoint of the Chinese people, this argument seems a sound one. The resolution passed in the Chinese National Assembly at the beginning of July last against the Consortium may be taken as an indication of the general attitude of the Chinese towards the new Consortium. Should Japan insist on the exclusion of Manchuria and Mongolia, in the face of Britain and France who have consented to unconditional participation, and should Britain and France refuse this concession, two alternatives will be left: she will either participate in the Consortium unwillingly or she will peremptorily refuse to participate.

The Government has decided to insist upon the exclusion of Manchuria and Mongolia, so if the other Powers do not agree to this, Japan's Powers in China will be entirely independent. But the other Powers will have to consider the effects of Japan's withdrawal very seriously, for the problems of China, whether economic or political, cannot be solved by the mere force of money. Again, who can safely invest in China under such unsettled conditions as prevail at present? Is there any one but Japan who can safeguard investments and the interest thereon? If the other Powers exclude Japan from the Consortium, they will pay dearly for it. If the promoters of the new Consortium are considerate, therefore, they will recognise Japan's special position in China and utilise Japan's geographical and other special relations, instead of compelling Japan to make heavy and undesirable sacrifices. If the promoters do not take this course, then it is advisable for Japan to withdraw from the Consortium in accordance with the desire of the majority of the Chinese people, and to establish her own China policy. We therefore endorse the decision of the Cabinet against unlimited participation."

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

THIS remedy has no superior as a cure for colds, croup and whooping cough.

It has been a favourite with mothers of young children for almost forty years. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take. It not only cures colds and grip, but prevents whooping cough and pneumonia. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy contains no opium or other noxious and may be given as confidently to a child as to an adult. For sale by All Chemists and Druggists.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.

1ST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Sept. 7th.

Holy Communion at 8.15 a.m.

Morning Prayer at 11 a.m.

Opening Voluntary.

Responses, Psalms, Venite, As. set: Psalm of the 7th Morning—XXXIV.—As. set: Te Deum, St. Jude; Benedictus, Barby; Hymns, 218, 244, 245, 215, 117.

Concluding Voluntary.

Evening Prayer at 6 p.m.

Opening Voluntary.

Responses, Psalms, Venite, As. set: Psalm of the 7th Evening—XXXVII.—Goss: Magnificat, Barby—13th Evening: Hymns, 273, 310, 128, 270.

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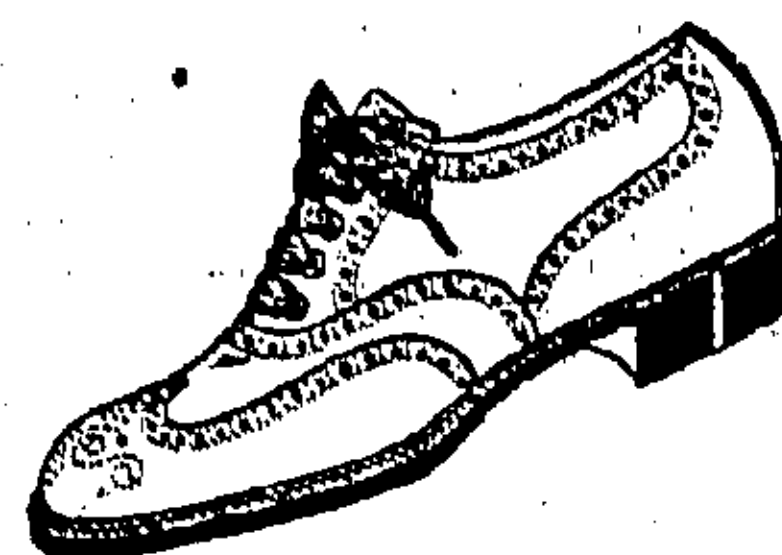
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OUR GOLF SHOES



Combine the best materials and good workmanship with perfect fit and comfort.

NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

16 Des Vaux Road.

Telephone 29.

THE SINCERE CO.

DON'T BELIEVE US.

COME LOOK SEE.

To Reduce our War Stocks, We Reduce Prices.

AUGUST 19 : SEPTEMBER 7.

REDUCTION SALE

NOW ON.

We ordered and ordered during War, to make sure of having enough for our Customers.

Stuff keeps coming and coming during Peace, so that we have too much.

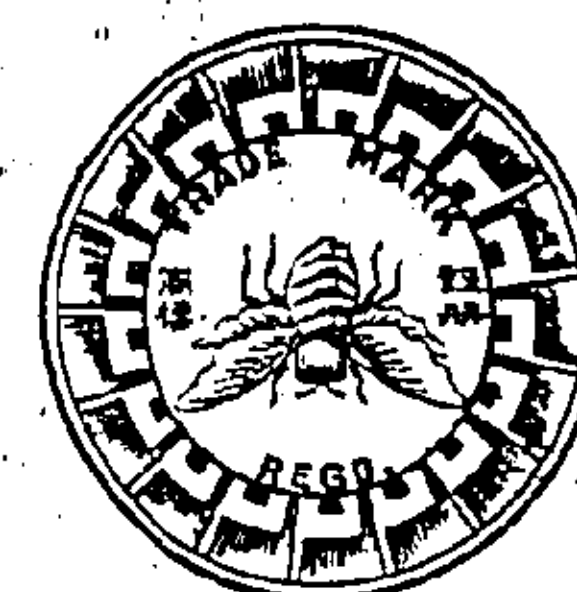
So its GOING, GOING, GOING at Give-away Prices.

AUGUST 19 to SEPTEMBER 7.

M. Y. SAN & Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF "BEE BRAND"

BISCUITS & CANDIES



HEAD OFFICE: Nos. 92-100, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong. FACTORY: Nos. 141-145, Wanchai Road, Hongkong. Branches at Manila, Singapore, Shanghai and Canton, China.

CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.

1918-19.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS OF STUDENT ENROLLMENT Sept. 1919.

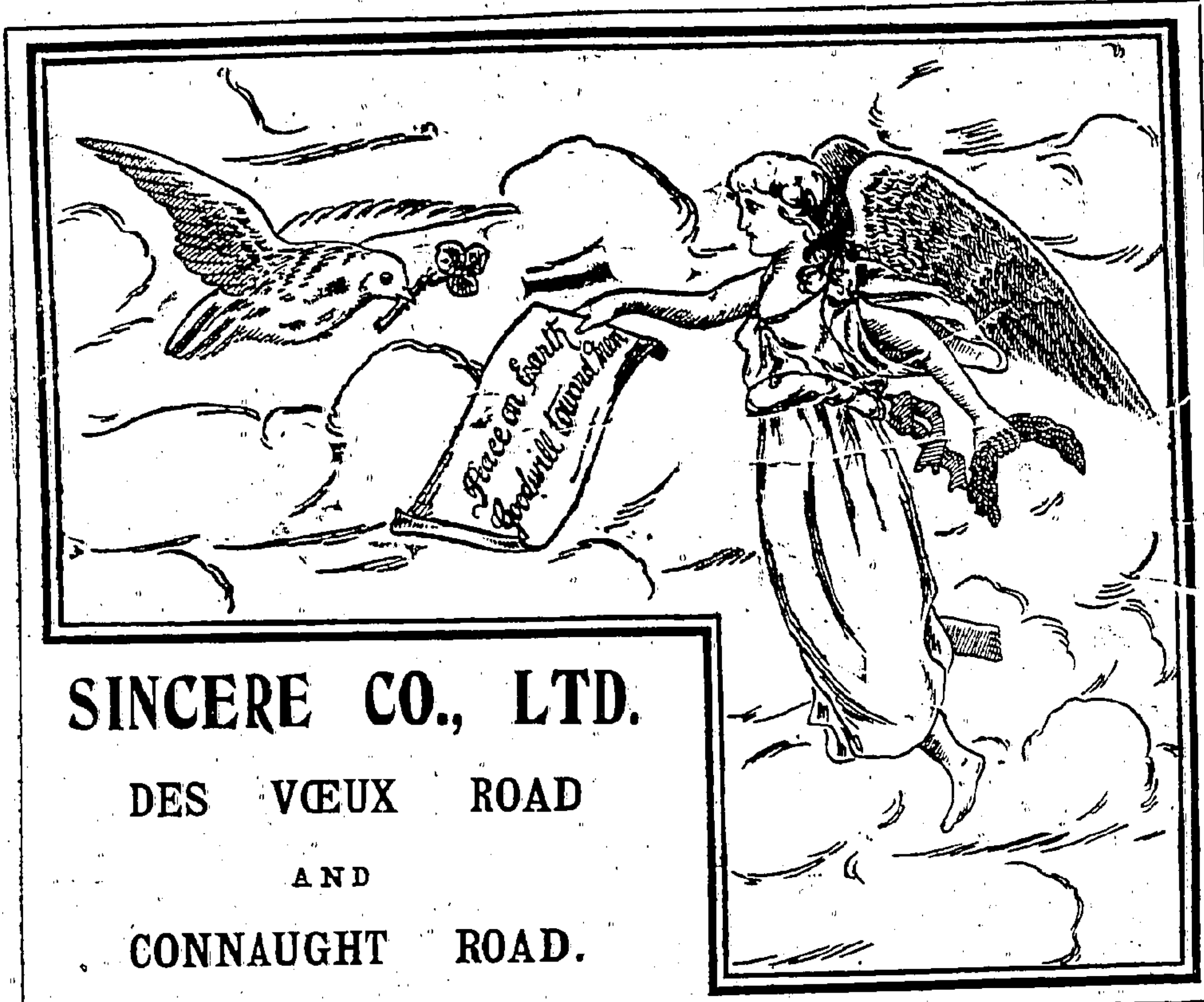
| College | Men | Wom. | Regular | Partial | Summer Only | Total | Total |
|----------|-----|------|---------|---------|-------------|-------|-------|
| Senior | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Junior | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 8 |
| Sophom. | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 1 |
| Freshm. | 50 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 52 | 0 |
| Unclass. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Totals | 69 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 66 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----|----|---|---|---|-----|----|
| MIDDLE SCHOOL. | | | | | | | |
| 4th year | 51 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 59 | 0 |
| 3rd year | 60 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 62 | 12 |
| 2nd year | 87 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 88 | 15 |
| 1st year | 95 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 9 | 106 | 0 |

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